

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 44.

New York and Chicago, February 4, 1911.

No. 5.

## MORE COLD STORAGE BILLS.

In addition to the various measures reported last week by The National Provisioner as introduced in State legislatures proposing to regulate the cold storage of food products, another bill has been brought out in the New York legislature by Assemblyman Brennan of New York City, which is very much like the dangerous James bill now before the New Jersey legislature.

This bill limits the period of permissible cold storage of foods to six months unless especial permission shall be obtained from the State Board of Health, under which specific lots, so certified, may be held for longer periods but in no case beyond one year. It provides for branding all packages with the date of entry into cold storage and follows the Jersey measure in compelling the sale at auction by warehousemen of all goods carried beyond the time of permissible storage if the goods are fit to eat. It authorizes inspection of cold storage houses at all times by agents of the State Board of Health and delegates to that Board the power to make rules and regulations for the protection of consumers.

A bill has also been introduced in the Illinois legislature by Senator Glacken designed to limit the storage of food to a period of six months, providing for license fee of \$500 for dealers in cold stored products and requiring a bond of \$2,000, to be given by dealers in cold stored products to the State to insure their compliance with the law.

In Missouri Representative Erman has introduced a bill prohibiting the holding of food in cold storage for more than 120 days and calling for the branding of all cold stored food with the date of entry into storage.

## INCREASE IN OCEAN MEAT TRAFFIC.

In spite of the meat supply shortage which has reduced meat exports from the United States, the world's oversea meat commerce continues to grow. This is indicated by the increase in ocean steamship accommodations for transporting meat. According to Weddel & Company's annual report for 1910 there are now 214 steamers fitted with refrigerated machinery, and having an estimated carrying capacity of 14,225,500 carcasses, actually trading between Australasia, South America and the United Kingdom, while 25 additional steamers (including seven large vessels now in the course of being built) will be available to meet further developments in 1911.

Large as are these figures, there was frequently a scarcity of refrigerated tonnage during 1910 both in Australia and South America, and some extreme rates were paid at times for prompt loading. The world's supply of new refrigerated tonnage does not appear to be commensurate with the development of the export trades in refrigerated produce, say Weddel & Company, and should the Continental markets call for any large deliveries in the near future it would appear as if the scarcity of tonnage might continue until the steamers now building are available.

## MEAT PLANTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

According to statistics compiled by Weddel & Company, the big London frozen meat traders, there are 55 meat plants, or "freezing works," in Australasia and 11 in South America. The total output of the 55 freezing works in Australasia and the 11 works in South America last year, is estimated approximately at 602,699 tons, as compared with 501,371 tons in 1909, and 429,616 tons in 1908. Of that total, 586,630 tons (chilled and frozen) went to the United Kingdom, and 16,069 tons went to other markets, as compared with 488,720 tons and 12,651 tons respectively in 1909.

Two new freezing works have been erected in New Zealand during the past year. In South America the works in Venezuela was completed and commenced operations, while a third plant is being fitted in Patagonia, but will probably not export during this coming season.

## COMPARISON OF MEAT ANIMALS.

According to the census of 1910 there were 47,782,000 hogs in the United States, counting quadrupeds only. This is about half a hog apiece and in 1840 a hog and a half apiece. The statistics of our hog population are interesting but worthless for comparisons. In 1840 it took twice as long to finish a hog as it does now, and the same number of breeding animals on our farms did not represent the same meat-producing power as such animals do now.

Sheep statistics are open to the same objection. The same number of sheep to-day represents much greater power for mutton production than it did twenty years ago or longer. Early maturity has made most of our statistics on numbers of meat animals worthless for the purpose of comparison with those of twenty to fifty years ago.—National Stockman and Farmer.

## PROPOSED CANADA TARIFF DUTIES.

The proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, submitted to Congress by President Taft, and reviewed in the last issue of The National Provisioner, has aroused great interest among packers, butchers, cottonseed oil interests and pretty much everybody else. Various ideas, some accurate and some very inaccurate, have been promulgated concerning the details of the proposed schedule of tariff duties, and their effect on trade.

For the purpose of informing the trades as to the actual details of the proposed agreement, The National Provisioner here repeats the figures for the meat and livestock schedules. First are given the duties now levied by the United States on Canadian products, second the duties levied by Canada on our products, and third the proposed duties to be levied by each country alike on the imports from the other. It is understood that the agreement refers only to that which is grown, produced or manufactured in these two countries, and not to anything originating in another country.

The meat product schedule is as follows:

	Present Duties. U. S.	Canada.	Proposed. U. S. & Can.
Mutton and lamb.	1½c. a lb.	3c. a lb.	1½c. a lb.
Other fresh meat.	1½c. a lb.	3c. a lb.	1½c. a lb.
Bacon and hams.	.4c. a lb.	2c. a lb.	1½c. a lb.
Shoulders and sides.	25 per ct.	2c. a lb.	1½c. a lb.
Beef, salted, bbls.	25 per ct.	2c. a lb.	1½c. a lb.
Pork, in brine, bbls.	25 per ct.	2c. a lb.	1½c. a lb.
Dried, smoked, or preserved meats, except salted or pickled	25 per ct.	2c. a lb.	1½c. a lb.
Other salt meats.	25 per ct.	2c. a lb.	1½c. a lb.
Canned meats and canned poultry.	25 per ct.	2c. a lb.	1½c. a lb.
Meat extract.	15c. a lb.	25 per ct.	1½c. a lb.
Lard	1½c. a lb.	2c. a lb.	1½c. a lb.
Compound lard, stearine, etc.	25 per ct.	2c. a lb.	Free.
Tallow	½c. a lb.	20 per ct.	40c. a 100

The following is the schedule for meat animals, poultry, etc.:

	Present Duties.	Proposed.	
	U. S.	Canada.	U. S. & Can.
Cattle:			
Less than 1 yr.....	\$2.00 each.	25 per ct.	Free.
Worth \$14 .....	3.75 each.	25 per ct.	Free.
Worth over \$14.27½ per ct.		26 per ct.	Free.
Hogs .....	\$1.50 each.	1½c. a lb.	Free.
Sheep:			
1 yr. or more.....	\$1.50 each.	25 per ct.	Free.
Less than 1 yr.....	.75 each.	25 per ct.	Free.
Other live animals..	20 per ct.	25 per ct.	Free.
Poultry, dead.....	.5c. a lb.	20 per ct.	Free.
Poultry, alive.....	.3c. a lb.	20 per ct.	Free.

## HALSTEAD CREDITORS OPTIMISTIC.

At a meeting of the creditors of Halstead & Company last week the receiver, John Griffin, reported that the assets of the company amounted to nearly a million dollars, and that he expected to satisfy every creditor and have a balance close to a quarter of a million.

## CLASSES AND GRADES OF MEAT

### Market Terms and Trade Methods Reviewed

By Louis D. Hall, Assistant Chief of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois.

(Continued from last week.)

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—This review of standard grades of meat, methods of marketing carcass meats and cuts, and other wholesale trade methods, begun in *The National Provisioner* of December 3, is the first of its kind ever compiled or published. It brings trade practice right up to date, and may be taken as authoritative. Though most of the information contained in it is already known to up-to-date traders, yet it is worth while even for them to review it in this manner, while the information contained in it will be of great educational value to those not now in possession of it. For this reason *The National Provisioner* is glad to give space to Mr. Hall's admirable review, or at least such portions of it as will particularly interest our readers.]

#### Rounds.

The cut surface of the full round being identical with the butt end of the corresponding loin, the conditions as to grain, marbling, covering and color at that point determine the grade in each case alike. Rough or lump cod fat indicates a steer round, a soft, flabby bag a cow round, and a firm or hard bag a heifer. Also, in steer rounds one end of the aitch-bone is surrounded by the lean flesh of the "inside," while in cows and heifers it is surrounded by fat; and the exposed portion of the "inside" is comparatively narrow or flat in cows but rounded or triangular in steers.

The shape of rounds varies exceedingly. Since the proportion of steaks which can be cut depends upon the shape of the round, the importance of this factor is evident. No. 1 rounds are generally valued at 40 to 60 per cent. less than the price of loins and ribs of the same grade; while No. 3's are generally quoted only 10 to 30 per cent. below No. 3 loins and ribs. Rounds sell relatively higher in summer than in winter because they are used principally for cutting small steaks.

Three wholesale cuts for fresh trade are made from rounds, viz., the buttock (quoted as "round, R. & S. off"), rump, and shank. On the average about 60 per cent. of the full round weight is buttock, 20 per cent. rump and 20 per cent. shank. The buttock is wholly suited to cut as round steaks, those nearest the rump being of best quality because containing larger muscles and less waste. This cut is quoted at about 25 per cent. above the price of straight rounds, the difference being less marked in the higher grades.

The rump, when used fresh, is usually sold as a rump butt, or boneless rump. This is made by cutting out the aitch-bone (hip-bone) and trimming off square at loin end, leaving a boneless cut (except the "tail-bone") weighing 5 to 7 pounds and worth about the same price, but generally less than the full round. It is used mainly for corned beef.

The hind shank consists of about equal parts of bone and boiling meat. The latter, as a retail cut, is known as the "heel of the round" or "horseshoe piece." Shank meat is principally used, however, for Hamburger, sausage trimmings, etc.

The American preference for loin and rib cuts renders it necessary to dispose of a large share of the lower grade rounds otherwise than over the block as fresh cuts. For this purpose they are stripped and made into "beef hams," rump butts and shank sausage meat.

The buttocks of cow, bull and stag car-

casses are best adapted for making beef hams. At least a partial covering of fat on the round is required for the bulk of this beef, but the cheapest grades are packed from rounds which are almost entirely free from fat. It is impossible to cure beef satisfactorily that has not reached maturity or nearly so, since it shrinks heavily on account of being more watery and does not "take the salt" as well as beef that is matured.

Buttocks intended for curing are cut longer than regular, leaving a smaller rump piece. In stripping a buttock for beef hams, it is divided into three boneless pieces according to the muscular divisions of the round, making an "inside," "outside" and "knuckle." These cuts are known as a beef set. The average proportions by weight of the three "beef hams" are 42 per cent., 31 per cent., and 27 per cent., respectively; but the outside and knuckle are sometimes divided equally. They are frequently stored in freezers, either fresh or in brine, until it is desired to cure them.

The rounds of canner sides and others of very light weight and poor quality are used to some extent for canning or sausage purposes. A "Scotch buttock" is a boneless buttock, principally from heavy No. 1 rounds, a few being made from No. 2's. Rumps are not cured to the same extent as buttocks. When barreled they are sold principally as rump butts and mess beef.

Thickness, shape and color are the most important points considered in grading chucks; and the covering of fat is of much less consequence than in loins and ribs. The general quality of chucks is indicated by the chine and brisket bone, color and grain of flesh. No. 1 chucks have a complete covering of fat, which is thickest along the rib end of the cut. No. 2's have little and No. 3's no covering.

Nearly equal parts of the chuck are retailed as shoulder steaks and boiling pieces, and a roast may be cut from the last two or three ribs of No. 1 chucks. Pot roasts are cut from the lower or shank side, and stews or soup meat from the neck.

The proportions of the chuck which are suitable for roasts, steaks and boiling meat vary greatly according to thickness and shape; and in view of the wide difference in market value of those cuts, the importance of compact shape and full thick development of lean meat are apparent. The chine bones and shoulder blade give a clue to the age and maturity of the carcass, as explained in connection with the rib cut.

The style of cutting known as the square chucks is the style most used in Chicago wholesale markets. Chucks are sometimes cut "knuckle out" by removing the shank with a knife at the second knuckle (the upper or shoulder joint) instead of sawing off below the joint. The lower grades of chucks are often further divided in order to make the cut more salable. Such cuts are the shoulder clod and boneless chuck.

The shoulder clod is a wedge-shaped piece cut from the fleshy part of the chuck just

back of the shoulder blade, and extending from the elbow of the shank nearly or quite to the back-bone. It is taken mainly from No. 3 and "stripper" cuts, and to a small extent from No. 1's and 2's. It is a boneless cut weighing six to fifteen pounds, and sells from 10 to 20 per cent. above chuck quotations. It is used for steaks and roasts, especially in restaurants and small hotels;

(Continued on page 23.)

#### FAVOR REDUCTION OF OLEO TAX.

The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, Pa., has adopted resolutions favoring a reduction of the federal tax on oleomargarine to 2 cents per pound, and a revision of the Pennsylvania laws to the same purpose—a square deal for oleomargarine and the consumer. This action was taken after a thorough investigation by the Committee on Food Supply of the chamber, including butter interests as well as oleomargarine men. The resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, Oleomargarine is defined by the Pure Food Law of the United States, it is conceded by chemists and food experts to be a wholesome food product, and

Whereas, existing laws discriminate against this wholesome food product through a tax of 10 cents a pound when artificially colored, the only purpose of which is to make it appear palatable; and

Whereas, artificial coloring matter is permitted in butter and other dairy products, which clearly establishes a discrimination; and

Whereas, the placing of a tax of 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine has rather increased than decreased violations of the law; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, that Congress be petitioned to amend the oleomargarine law that a tax not exceeding 2 cents per pound be placed upon the product, whether colored or uncolored, and that a license fee not exceeding six dollars (\$6) per year be placed upon the retailer for the privilege of vending oleomargarine, and that the product be packed in from one to ten pound packages only, and that the product be sold only in original tax-paid packages, which shall plainly bear the name of the manufacturer and the name Oleomargarine, and that no words suggesting genuine butter should be used on such package.

Resolved further, that the Senators and Legislators of the State of Pennsylvania be petitioned to so amend the oleomargarine law of the State of Pennsylvania, so as to provide that the retail dealer's annual license shall not exceed thirty-six dollars (\$36) per year, and that no restrictions be imposed in the sale of oleomargarine other than requiring same to be sold in original plainly stamped packages of from one to ten pounds each, either colored or uncolored, and that such original package shall plainly bear the name of the manufacturer and the name Oleomargarine, and that no words suggesting genuine butter should be used on such package. Believing that the deception in the sale of oleomargarine is not from the fact of its being yellow in the resemblance of yellow butter, but from the fact of its being sold for and as butter, and that the only just and fair law should be one that would require the labeling of package and stamping of product as oleomargarine, and which would provide as a penalty for its violation not only a fine, but imprisonment; and that so long as oleomargarine is manufactured and sold in wholesome, healthful and cleanly condition, in compliance with Federal Pure Food Laws, no other restrictions should be placed on this all important article of commerce; and

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to United States Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania, and to the State Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania.

## BRITISH FROZEN AND CHILLED MEAT TRADE

### W. Weddel & Co.'s Review of Meat Traffic in 1910

The annual review of the frozen meat trade of the United Kingdom, and of the refrigerated beef situation also, as issued by W. Weddel & Company of London, contains facts and figures of interest to those in the industry everywhere. Primarily interested in the traffic in frozen meat between Australasian and South American producing centers and the British market, the Weddel concern views with more or less alarm the improvements in ocean transport refrigeration which are resulting in an increasing proportion of chilled beef and a decreasing proportion of frozen meat entering into the trade channels referred to.

In their general retrospect of the frozen meat industry in 1910 W. Weddel & Company say:

#### Frozen Meat Trade in Great Britain.

The frozen meat industry participated fully in the exceptionally good general trade of the country during 1910, and thus presented a welcome, but not unexpected, contrast to the experience of 1909. From January to December last year, business was carried on under conditions which make 1910 rank as one of the best all round years in the history of the trade.

In the first place, importations of frozen and chilled meats into the United Kingdom attained an unprecedented total, the aggregate deliveries weighing no less than 610,970 tons, an increase of 78,714 tons, or 15 per cent. over the total for 1909, which in its turn had exceeded its predecessor by 46,280 tons, or 10 per cent. In the second place, despite the enormous growth in supplies, the prices realized averaged all round very much more than in 1909, which was a year of moderate values, and almost as much as in 1908, which was a year of reduced supplies and high prices. In the third place, while shippers (aided by the good prices secured for tallow, wool and skins), must have secured satisfactory results on the year's operations, importers and retailers in Great Britain also enjoyed a good spell of profit-earning.

#### Why Meat Trade Was Better in Great Britain.

The strength of the position had its origin in the period of low prices which prevailed in the summer of 1909, when retail consumption underwent very considerable expansion in all parts of the country. The favorable conditions thus created in respect of the demand were supplemented by the pronounced shortage in supplies coming from North America. The general trade of the United Kingdom being unusually healthy at the commencement of 1910, the consuming power of the masses was soon found to be much greater than in previous years; and so it came about that our markets were able to absorb with unexpected facility the vast additional quantities of meat pouring into the country from Australia, New Zealand and South America. As the year progressed the retail demand, with only occasional interruptions through strikes, steadily grew, and at the close it was stronger than ever before.

One most noteworthy feature of the past year was the rapid ripening of public opinion in some of the most important countries on the Continent of Europe in favor of the freer admission of frozen meat, in order to relieve the growing scarcity and dearness of their domestic supplies. Austria and Italy have already progressed some considerable way in this direction. Switzerland is preparing to follow in their steps. Portugal has just removed its import duty on meat. Germany has not yet decided to make any definite move in the same direction, but the trend of events there also is in the di-

rection of removing or mitigating the existing restrictions upon importations.

The total supply of beef available from all sources for consumption in the United Kingdom during 1910 was 1,209,208 tons, and of mutton and lamb 604,212 tons, representing 59.7 lbs. of the former, and 29.8 lbs. of the latter per head of the population. These quantities were composed of home-grown meat to the extent of 61.8 per cent., frozen meats 24.9 per cent., chilled beef 8.8 per cent., with 4.5 per cent. of foreign live cattle and sheep and fresh-killed meat.

#### The Situation in Refrigerated Beef.

Concerning the "chilled" beef situation Weddel & Company say in their review:

The year just closed witnessed a further large decrease in the supply of chilled beef from the United States, arrivals thence amounting to only 23,857 tons, as compared with 42,840 tons in 1909, and 71,607 tons in 1908. The scarcity of fat stock in the States and the increased demand from a rapidly growing population not only reduced shipments to this market, but caused considerable agitation in the States on account of the high prices of meat frequently current there. The reduction in shipments was accompanied by a marked falling-off in the proportion of really prime beef received. The large corn crop secured in October has not yet had its effect upon the supplies of fat cattle, and it is not expected to produce much improvement in the supply before the autumn.

Canadian shipments were again reduced in volume, totalling only 434 tons, as compared with 679 tons in 1909, and 902 tons in 1908.

Even more remarkable than the decrease in North American shipments has been the

rapid expansion in supplies from Argentina. In 1906 this new source of supply furnished 37,000 tons, or one-fourth of the total import; in 1908 it supplied 63,000 tons, or one-half; and in 1910 it sent 135,500 tons, or seven-eighths of the whole. Moreover, as a general rule the quality of these increased receipts showed steady improvement; and apart from marketings of special lots of beef, such as that from the Centennial Show, ample evidence was provided of the splendid results secured by the continued introduction of high-class stud stock from the best British herds.

It is to be regretted, however, that quite an appreciable number of shipments were delivered in imperfect refrigerated condition. In this connection it is of interest to note that 15 additional steamers are now in course of being fitted with the Linley process, for sterilizing the holds carrying chilled beef.

Three shipments of refrigerated beef from Australia, comprising 3,844 qrs., were delivered during 1910, and although the condition of one of these was imperfect (owing to the use of unsatisfactory meat wraps), the others were landed here in excellent condition, and sold readily. It has been definitely proved that, aided by the Linley process, chilled beef can be brought from Australia or New Zealand to this market, and delivered, after 70 days' voyage, in good condition. The shipments arrived in April, August and December, the beef realizing on the average ½d. per lb. above the prices at those same dates current for Australian frozen beef of similar quality.

Until arrangements can be made for quicker transit and larger shipments, this new trade cannot be considered to be satisfactorily equipped from the point of view of the Australian shipper.

A small experimental shipment of 200 quarters from Venezuela was landed in very good condition just at the close of the year, and further shipments thence are likely to follow.

## DEVELOP HOG PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA

### Plans to Supply British Provision Market from the Antipodes

Owing to recent falling off of exports of bacon from the United States and Canada to the United Kingdom, two of the largest distributing firms in London have recently sent representatives to Australia to ascertain what are the possibilities of that country meeting the shortage caused by the diminished shipments from America, writes Vice Consul General Henry D. Baker, from Sydney.

These representatives have conferred with various people connected with the pig-breeding and bacon-curing industries, and have expressed their opinion that trade conditions in the United Kingdom made the time opportune for special efforts in Australia to develop export trade in pig products. As an outcome of their visit the agricultural writers of the leading Australian papers have been trying to induce farmers to undertake the pig industry on a large scale, especially in dairy districts where pigs may be profitably fed skimmed milk as a staple diet, together with pollard, pea meal, maize, etc., to assist in fattening.

#### Co-operative Plans to Develop Export Trade.

Movements are now under consideration in important districts of Victoria and New South Wales for co-operative enterprises for handling and exporting pig products in the same manner as has been done so successfully with butter. One new co-operative bacon-curing company has already been started in Victoria with a capital of \$150,000 in \$5 shares.

In the dairy districts in the northern part of New South Wales, co-operative bacon curing is already becoming of considerable importance as an adjunct to dairying. During the first half of 1910 one such company killed nearly 16,000 pigs, and paid the suppliers about \$150,000. Several consignments of heavy bacon were shipped by this company to England, and netted as good prices as were current in Sydney.

About 90 per cent. of the butter output of New South Wales is from co-operative factories, and the co-operative idea is so popular there that it is likely to become extended to any industry which promises to prosper simultaneously with the butter industry.

#### Statistics of Import and Export.

There seems undoubtedly much possibility for expansion in the industry of raising hogs in Australia, which is primarily an agricultural country. There has been much improvement in recent years in the quality of hog products, so that local consumption has increased with the increased excellence of the food produced. The last available statistics showed that in 1908 there was a total of nearly 700,000 hogs in Australia, and about 40,000,000 pounds of bacon and ham were produced, chiefly in the States of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

The imports, however, were almost equal to the exports. In 1908, 273,922 pounds of bacon and ham were imported and 391,820



pounds exported. In the same year 110,647 pounds of frozen pork were imported, and 826,102 pounds exported; also, 313,060 pounds of lard were imported, and 511,774 pounds exported. The total local consumption of bacon and hams in 1907 amounted to 39,983,262 pounds, or 9.4 pounds per head of mean population.

Recently several local brands of bacon and hams have shown considerable merit and have obtained a very good market locally, so that there has been no need for export trade so long as the supply is limited. Generally speaking, owing to insufficient care in feeding and in curing, the local hog products have not yet attained the same standard of excellence as characterizes similar products in the United States and Canada.

#### COLD STORAGE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Portland, Me., firm has completed arrangements with the Newfoundland Government to erect and manage five cold storage plants in that country, each with a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds of fish. Connected with the plants will be smoking and glue houses and fish packing factories. In addition there will be a floating cold storage plant of large capacity. The Portland firm is believed to be the first to avail itself of the Newfoundland legislature's subsidy offer, in connection with the movement to cure and pack the colonial fishermen's catches.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Planters' Oil Mill hull house at Bonham, Tex., has been damaged by fire.

O. G. Warren is interested in the establishment of a packing plant at Ardmore, Okla.

Armour & Company opened their new branch house at Westboro, Mass., on Jan. 30.

The plant of the Farmers' Cotton Oil Company at Americus, Ga., has been damaged by fire.

The Garfield Oil Mills, Garfield, Ga., will rebuild its seed house recently destroyed by fire.

A smokehouse of the Ogden Packing and Provision Company, Ogden, Utah, has been damaged by fire.

The Hewitt Brothers Soap Company, Dayton, O., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

Swift & Company have awarded contract for the erection of their proposed cotton oil refinery at Harvey, La.

The Tulsa Packing Company, Tulsa, Okla., will double its floor space and erect a cold storage room 75x150 feet.

The Mehle Packing Company, Tulsa, Okla., has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$50,000 and make improvements to its plant.

F. Henderson, W. C. Wendham and others have incorporated the Arton Fertilizer Company, Arton, Ala., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The West End Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by M. Courtney, M. Courtney, Jr., and E. Courtney.

Charles Vogt of Philadelphia, Pa., will shortly commence the erection of a pork packing plant at Cuero, Tex. A fertilizer plant also will be erected.

The Workman Packing Company, San Francisco, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by C. H. Workman, J. H. Seymour and others.

D. W. Hicks has moved his soap factory from Allegany, N. Y., to Rochester, N. Y., where with other capitalists the company has reorganized with a capital of \$50,000.

The offices of the managers and clerks of the local branch of Morris & Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., have been moved from the temporary quarters in Packingtown to the new two-story brick office building recently completed near the company's plant.

The plans and specifications for the proposed alterations and additions to the plant of the Miller Fertilizing Company at Canton, Md., have been completed. They include hoisting machinery, moving cranes, remodeling of the present building on the water front and other changes.

At a recent meeting of the Union Stock Yards Company of Wheeling, W. Va., a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. The directors for the year were elected as follows: Fred Neininger, Christ Kalbitzer, William Rorig, J. H. Reynolds, Edward Heil, Louis Sax, L. E. Dorsey. The new officers are: President, Fred Neininger, and secretary and treasurer, E. Dorsey.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

# NONPAREIL CORKBOARD



We've been trying for a long time to impress upon you butchers, for your own sake as well as ours, the importance of paying greater attention to the insulation of your cold storage rooms and refrigerators.

Fine cabinet work, with one or two so-called "dead-air" spaces, won't keep your ice bills down. But Nonpareil corkboard will—and this advertisement itself proves the truth of that statement.

Did this ever occur to you? We couldn't afford to be spending money for this advertising, unless we were selling a good deal of Non-

pareil Cork. And we couldn't sell very much—our sales wouldn't be increasing all the time—if the material itself wasn't delivering the goods. Merit is what counts in the long run.

That old cooler of yours ought to be overhauled this winter, or perhaps you need a new one. In either case it will pay you to drop us a line.

**ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY,** Insulation Department **Pittsburgh, Pa.**

**NONPAREIL CORK WORKS, 50 Church Street, NEW YORK CITY**  
**JOHN R. LIVEZEY, 1933 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

BRANCHES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES



# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and  
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association.

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**  
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

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United States .....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.) .....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

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Executive Committee: George A. Hormel, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., chairman; Gustav Bischoff, Sr., St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Beiswanger, D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. H. Ogden, Pittsburg Provision & Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; L. P. Fuhrman, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. T. Fuller, G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. O. Newcomb, Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. G. Glick, Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia.; Sydney E. Sinclair, T. M. Sinclair & Co., Ltd., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

## MISREPRESENT OLEO FACTS

Representative Burke, of Pennsylvania, in response to the demand of numerous labor organizations, associations of tradesmen and consumers, has introduced in Congress a bill to reduce the Federal tax on colored oleomargarine from 10 cents to one-quarter of a cent per pound. Provisions in this bill to prevent fraud are similar to those in measures already introduced. The aim of the measure is to aid in the better enforcement of the law and to lighten the burden now imposed on consumers by the ten-cent tax.

The activity of the butter lobby in fighting such measures is shown once more in the "coloring" of newspaper dispatches sent out from Washington concerning this bill, indicating how the butter combine agents "get next" to some newspaper correspondents. In the supposedly unbiased "news" dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger concerning this bill its Washington correspondent says:

With no appreciable demand of consumers throughout the country that this tax be re-

moved, and especially in view of the fact that the prices of butter for the last several years have not been comparatively high the passage of a bill repealing the 10 cents tax on oleomargarine colored to look like butter does not seem now likely to occur.

This correspondent's superior in the Public Ledger office may believe his statements about "no appreciable demand" and about butter prices not being high, but everybody else knows them to be deliberate falsehoods, calculated to deceive the newspaper reader, and very probably inspired by the agents of the butter combine in Washington. But they are so palpably false as to be funny.

## COTTON OIL AND SARDINES

One matter upon which action will be asked for at the next annual meeting of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association is the so-called boycott of American cottonseed oil by Norwegian sardine packers. They state regretfully that they cannot use cottonseed oil, since our own importers object to it. Let us see where we stand in this matter, and where the importers stand.

During his investigations abroad a couple of years ago Special Agent A. G. Perkins, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, looked into this matter, and in his report published by The National Provisioner in August, 1908, he reviews the attempt to induce the Norwegian canners' association to boycott cottonseed oil, and their refusal to do so then.

The canners complained that they had to sell sardines packed in cottonseed oil to American importers at 73 cents per case less than those packed in olive oil, because of the alleged prejudice against the label "packed in cottonseed oil." Importers in New York had this brought to their attention and attempted to sustain their claim against cottonseed oil as being less digestible than olive oil.

But in a letter to The National Provisioner in September, 1908, Chairman B. F. Taylor of the Bureau of Publicity, now president of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, effectively demolished such claims, quoting the reports of eminent chemists as to the relative digestibility of cottonseed and olive oils. The boycott thereupon ceased to a very large extent, but it appears to have been revived, and by the insistence of our own importers that cottonseed oil must not be used.

So far as the Norwegian packers are concerned, they are as willing now as ever to use cottonseed oil, if their trade will accept it. So far as consumers are concerned, they are becoming more enlightened every day, especially since the pinch of high prices has taught them to look into food subjects somewhat and to abandon old prejudices. So far as the boycotting importers are concerned their position would seem to be somewhat delicate, not to say precarious. They object to cottonseed oil, presumably, upon grounds of inferior-

ity, and take a high moral stand for the enforcement of the federal food law.

But suppose the United States Government were to call the attention of Norwegian packers to the fact that their sardines are not "sardines" at all, but "sprats," and that under the federal food law they must be so labelled in order to permit their importation? Is it not likely that the American consumer, of whose idiosyncrasies the importer is so fearful, might shy even more violently at "sprats" than at cottonseed oil?

## OUR PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

High prices of all food products and the general high cost of living have been the chief theme of thought and discussion in this country for some time now. It has been generally regarded as an admitted fact that our production in many lines of food products was not keeping pace with increasing consumptive demands. It has even been predicted that high price conditions were to be permanent.

If by this it was meant that demand would continue to exceed supply, or at least the ability to supply, it appears that the same government authority which has called our attention to the variance between supply and demand also assures us that such variance is not necessary. In a letter recently written Charles A. Sterne, the thoughtful Chicago broker, calls attention to a government declaration that we will have no trouble in supplying the food wants of our increasing population. Mr. Sterne says:

"It is so often that we hear arguments, from men who profess to have a knowledge of affairs, to the effect that our population is increasing faster than production, that we believe it is worth while to call to the attention of our friends an article published in the January Crop Reporter, by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. "The article is exhaustive in detail, and the Bureau of Statistics of the Department has shown how, through the aid of the experiment stations throughout the country, and the intelligent use of fertilizers, the farmer has been able to increase the average yield per acre of most of the principal grains and other products, such as potatoes and hay, in a greater proportion, than the normal increase of population anticipated in this country. And the article even goes so far as to say that this increased yield per acre has kept pace with the abnormal increase in population of this country, which has included the very heavy immigration to this country, from all parts of the world. "An article of this kind, if based upon facts, and it probably is, should put an end for all time to any argument anticipating the inability of our farmers to keep pace with the increase in population."

It appears, therefore, that our farmers are perfectly able to supply the needs of our consuming population—that is, provided they will adopt the right methods. And it might be added—provided, also, that enough of them stay on the farms to do the work. Science may be able to devise the method, but it cannot supply the men!

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### "GRAINY" COMPOUND LARD.

The following question comes from a refiner in the South:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us directions for the making of a "grainy" compound lard such as is called for in the Cuban trade.

To make a compound lard or lard substitute for the Cuban trade depends upon what really is required, for what purpose it is intended particularly. Generally speaking the constituent parts, in varied proportions, would be tallow, oleo stearine, prime steam lard and cottonseed oil.

If not required very white the filtering process might be dispensed with entirely, thus obtaining in part the desired result, "grainy" compound. Usually compounds are, under modern manipulation, extremely white and smooth, due to complete filtering with fuller's earth and excessive "working" with paddles, agitators, pickers, etc., and the product is drawn cold.

A very good formula would be 70 per cent. bleached cottonseed oil, 10 per cent. oleo stearine, 15 per cent. tallow and 5 per cent. prime steam lard. Such a formula would show a titer test of around 36 degs. Cent., perhaps all right in cold weather. But 38 degs. would be much preferable if hot weather is to be encountered. A 38 degs. titer would necessitate the use of a larger percentage of the harder components—oleostearine and tallow. If it is possible to render the raw tallow and lard stock together under pressure, say 40 pounds for 9 hours, a much finer flavor can be given a compound.

The price of compound constituents today is the main factor, the formula being governed by the price obtainable for the finished product. The tallow, stearine and lard is reduced to a limpid oil, then the cottonseed oil, which has been warmed up, may be

added, and the whole thoroughly amalgamated with a "blower," which process also evaporates any water present.

The mixing may be effected at a temperature of about 150 to 175 degs. Fahr. To obtain a "grainy" article the lard should be drawn to tierces at around 120 to 135 degs. Fahr. and placed in 50 degs. Fahr. storage for three or four days, without moving. Then store in the coolers at about 35 degs. Fahr., until solidified, when the product is ready for shipment.

Ordinarily "compound" is drawn as cold as possible and kept, up to the time of drawing, practically in constant agitation, so that there is no possibility of any separation of the component parts. Compound thus manipulated is always satisfactory to the user.

### KEEPING EDIBLE TALLOW IN CANS.

A manufacturer in the North who is comparatively new in this feature of the business writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

If dry steam-rendered tallow (rendered butter fat) is put in tin cans will it keep nice and sweet for summer, if rendered now, to store in an ordinary cellar? We want to store it to make compound. Would it get too strong to use for such a purpose?

By ordinary cellar temperature we presume you mean around 36 to 38 degs. Fahr., which is not cold enough. Any temperature not above 35 degs. Fahr. would do, providing the material stored is sound and "dry." There must not be any moisture present.

There is no reason why a properly-rendered tallow stored in tin cans should not keep sweet for an indefinite period in any temperature not to exceed 35 degs. Fahr. It is preferable, however, to have the temperature nearer 32 degs. Fahr. if obtainable. The cans should be sterilized and thoroughly dried before drawing the tallow into them, moisture being productive of rancidity nearly equal to that which is produced by too high a temperature in storage rooms.

### SHEEP CASINGS IN NEW ZEALAND.

In the Auckland Province of New Zealand the output of sheep casings is from about 150,000 sheep per annum, writes Vice-Consul General L. A. Bachelder from Auckland. These casings after being cleaned are salted

and packed in sacks of about 300 pounds net weight. The average price in November, 1910, was about 42 cents per pound, f. o. b. Auckland, including 25 per cent. saltage.

Lamb casings are cleaned in the same manner as sheep casings, and are available for about nine months in the year, commencing about December, when they are strong enough for commercial purposes, but are packed in bundles containing each seven runners of 48 feet in length, the price being about 24 cents per bundle f. o. b. Auckland.

At one time there was considerable export of these goods to the United States, but of later years the business has declined, due, it is said, to the parties in America who have contracted for the supply in this district diverting their shipments from New York to London. This information applies only to the Auckland district, as there is also a considerable production of the goods in other parts of New Zealand.

### DRESSED BEEF PERCENTAGES.

A butcher writes as follows:

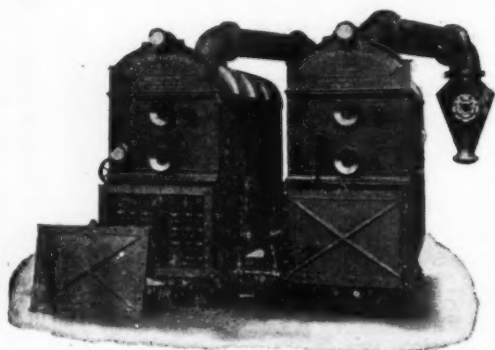
Editor The National Provisioner:

What are the percentages of cuts which ought to be obtained as a general rule from good quality dressed beef carcasses?

Dressed carcasses of beef, made into Chicago cuts, will run about as follows, applicable of course to the better grades of beef: Loins, 16 to 17 per cent. of dressed weight; ribs, 9 to 10 per cent. of dressed weight; rounds, 22 to 23 per cent. of dressed weight; chucks, 21 to 22 per cent. of dressed weight; plates, 14 to 16 per cent. of dressed weight; shanks, 6 to 7 per cent. of dressed weight; flank, 2 to 3 per cent. of dressed weight.

### DRESSED YIELD OF PRIZE STEER.

A reader of The National Provisioner has asked for the results of the dressing out of the grand championship bullock at the last International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. This was Shamrock II., a grade Angus calf. Investigation shows that this carcass dressed 67.32 per cent. beef, in the following proportions: Ribs, 11.66 per cent.; loin, 19 per cent.; round, 23 per cent.; chuck, 24 per cent.; plates, 12 per cent.; flanks, 3 per cent.; shanks, 3 per cent.; suet, 4.33 per cent. Figures for hide and tallow are not given.



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*It is most profitable* because no steam is wasted, steam power is converted directly into electric power.

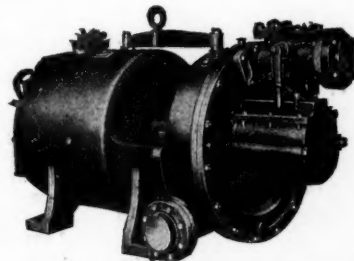
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Ruffalo, N. Y. - - - Ellicott Square Building	Columbus, Ohio, Columbus Savings and Trust Bldg.	Denver, Colo. - - - Kittredge Building
New Haven, Conn. - - - Malley Building	Cleveland, Ohio - - - Citizens Building	Salt Lake City, Utah - - - Dooly Building
Philadelphia, Pa. - - - Witherspoon Building	Nashville, Tenn. - - - Stahlman Bldg.	San Francisco, Cal. - - - Union Trust Building
Baltimore, Md. - - - Continental Trust Building	Detroit, Mich. Majestic Building (Soliciting Agent)	Los Angeles, Cal. - - - Delta Building
Charlotte, N. C. - - - Trust Building	St. Louis, Mo. - - - Wainwright Building	Portland, Ore. - - - Worcester Building
Charleston, W. Va., Charleston Nat'l Bank Building	Kansas City, Mo. - - - Dwight Building	Seattle, Wash. - - - Colman Building
Pittsburg, Pa. - - - Park Building	Oklahoma City, Okla. Culbertson Bldg. (Sol'g Agt.)	Harrison, N. J. - - - (Main Lamp Sales Office)
Richmond, Va. - - - 712 Mutual Building	Dallas, Texas, Scollard Building (Soliciting Agent)	
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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

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## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cisco, Tex.—A. H. Johnson and others have incorporated the Cisco Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$7,500.

Many, La.—W. C. Roaten is president of the newly incorporated Many Ice, Water and Light Company. The capital stock is \$12,000.

Pryor, Okla.—The Pryor Ice and Light Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. L. Jones, O. O. Snyder and others.

Germantown, N. Y.—The Germantown Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by F. Rockefeller, A. M. Denegar, N. A. Lasher.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Cold Storage Terminal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,750,000. President, J. Campbell; treasurer, W. F. Brown.

Ardmore, Okla.—F. G. Warren, J. B. Miller and C. V. Miller have incorporated the Ardmore Meat Market and Cold Storage Company with \$7,000 capital stock.

Wellsburg, W. Va.—The Wellsburg Dairy Products company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by C. Patterson, C. H. Robinson and others.

Dallas, Tex.—The Acme Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 by F. B. Lockert, E. F. Cunningham and A. C. Stiles.

Mandeville, La.—The St. Tammany Butter and Creamery Company of New Orleans has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 and will establish a creamery and sterilizing plant at this place.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Cloverdale Dairy Company has been organized with \$10,000 capital stock and acquired the plant of the Certified Dairy Co. in Shades Valley. Improvements are to be made to plant.

## ICE NOTES.

Chicopee, Mass.—One of the ice houses of Bemis Brothers has been destroyed by fire.

Gold Hill, Ore.—A. J. Olsen has let the contract for the erection of a \$10,000 ice plant.

Matagorda, Tex.—An ice plant is to be established here by A. B. Lorino.

Richmond, Va.—The city plans the establishment of a cold storage plant.

Pittsburg, Pa.—J. A. Wilson has been appointed receiver for the Penn Ice Company.

Belleville, Can.—The cold storage plant of R. J. Graham has been burned with a \$5,000 loss.

Naples, Tex.—The establishment of an ice and light plant is being contemplated by M. H. Sullivan and C. E. Grant.

Newport News, Va.—The Hoster-Columbus Associated Brewers will erect a two-story brick building.

McComb, Miss.—The industrial department of the Liberty-White Railroad will establish a creamery at this place.

Rosenberg, Tex.—The recently incorporated Rosenberg Creamery Company has commenced the erection of its plant.

Ardmore, Okla.—The Ardmore Ice Cream and Creamery Company will shortly commence the erection of its plant.

Jonesboro, Ark.—The Hencke-Maddy Creamery Company has been organized to establish a creamery plant.

Little Rock, Ark.—Watson & Aven Company will not commence the erection of its cold storage building until fall.

Frederick, Md.—C. F. Rothenhofer will erect a building 25x75 feet to be used as a pasteurizing plant and ice cream factory.

Ardmore, Okla.—Tyler & Simpson Wholesale Grocery Company is having plans prepared for the establishment of a cold storage plant.

Winsted, Conn.—Henry Allen & Son and John Hannon, ice dealers, are planning the erection of two additional ice houses on East Lake street.

Kirbyville, Tex.—It is reported that J. W. Fleming and J. Morton are contemplating the establishment of an ice plant, water works and electric light plant.

Portland, Me.—The firm of Trefethen & Lord of Portland has completed arrangements with the Newfoundland government to erect and manage five cold storage plants at Lark Harbor.

Ogden, Utah.—Within a short while the contract will be let for the new \$65,000 building which will house the James Coal & Ice Company's artificial ice plant. The new structure will be 120x70 feet.

Portsmouth, O.—The Stockham Ice, Coal and Produce Company is soon to commence the erection of a large addition to its plant on Tenth street. Building is to be commenced at once.

Kansas City, Mo.—The plant of the People's Ice and Storage Company, the reorganized corporation that took over the People's Ice, Storage and Fuel Company recently, is to be doubled and ice is to be made from distilled water exclusively. The new company is capitalized at \$300,000.

## REFRIGERATION IN AUSTRALIA.

The development of some of the most important industries of Australia, including freezing beef, mutton and rabbits for export, dairying, fruit raising and meeting the demand for eggs, fish, etc., has given considerable importance to refrigeration of food products, and has created a steadily growing demand for refrigerating machines, not only for large factories, but even for country homesteads, writes Vice-Consul General Henry D. Baker from Sydney.

American manufacturers of such machines would apparently do well to study conditions there with a view to increasing their share of a trade constantly gaining in extent. It is coming more to the realization of Australian producers that without recourse to methods of cold storage their efforts can not meet with the profits which they would otherwise secure and that, as compared with some other countries, they have been slow to adopt cold storage facilities for food products, especially for such articles as fruit and eggs, which can get far better prices on the average if a fair proportion is preserved for the seasons when production is stopped or diminished.

The usefulness of refrigeration in a country like Australia, most of it in a warm climate, and where distances to market are often very great, would seem naturally to especially suggest itself to Australian producers, many of whom have lately been astonished at the increased prosperity and earning power which comes from it. In some branches of industry like cheese making, it has been found that refrigeration alone can overcome the disadvantages of hot weather, and render profitable an industry which generally flourished best in colder climates.

The Department of Agriculture of New South Wales has recently been making efforts to encourage in all ways possible refrigeration on country homesteads. A special bulletin dealing with this subject has been issued by this department for general circulation among farmers.

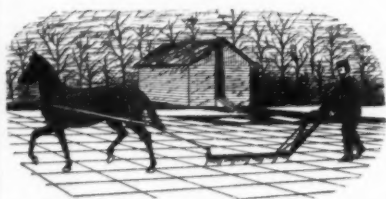
## SWIFT'S 1911 YEAR BOOK.

Swift & Company's year book for 1911 is the usual informative and typographically artistic publication which the company's advertising department has been accustomed to issue in recent years. The cover is in imitation of parchment meat wrappings tied with blue cord and bearing the Swift label. The illustrations within are neat and illuminative of the reading matter which they accompany. The contents of the book include President L. F. Swift's annual report, discussion of meat prices, ration of profit to sales, the Swift policy of publicity, livestock and manufacturing conditions in 1910, statistics of the company's plants and production, distribution methods, cleanliness of packinghouses and methods, government inspection, financial reports and list of officers and directors, and much other matter of interest to the general public as well as to the trade. It is an excellent piece of advertising literature.

**ICE PLOWS** Cut Your Ice With  
**A STANDARD PLOW**  
used by  
**Butchers, Dairymen, Farmers and  
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Complete Line **BEST QUALITY ICE TOOLS**  
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CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.  
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse, The Burger Bros. Co.  
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Rollinger.  
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.  
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.  
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.  
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.  
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LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.  
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.  
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouse.  
NEW YORK, Boessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.  
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.  
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.  
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.  
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.  
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**HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.**

### CLASSES AND GRADES OF MEAT.

(Continued from page 16.)

and is in some cases smoked and sold as a "dried beef clod."

Boneless chucks are cut "knuckle out" and have the shoulder blade and ribs removed. They are made only from "stripper," No. 3 and light No. 2 chucks; they weigh slightly less and sell about 10 per cent. higher than full chucks of the same grade. They are principally used for sausage. Necks and neck trimmings are also quoted as sausage-meat, and are used fresh to some extent for soup, hash and mince-meat.

Scotch clods are also made from boneless chucks. This is an entirely lean cut, consisting of the inner portion underneath the blade bone, and is the best part of the chuck. It is principally frozen and exported to Great Britain.

"Kosher" or "New York" chucks consist of the square chuck, shank, brisket and neck, in one piece, (in other words, the fore quarter with rib and navel taken off) cut from Kosher cattle. They include about one-third of the carcass weight. Beef sold to Jewish trade is mainly confined to this cut, although ribs and navels may be so used.

Kosher chucks are cut from all grades of cattle that yield other regular cuts for fresh trade, but the greatest proportion are from choice and good sides. They command a price slightly above the average price of the parts which compose them, and thus sell at very nearly the price of full rounds of the same grade. About 10 per cent. of the carcass beef sold locally in Chicago is cut in this fashion, and none is shipped owing to restrictions of Kosher regulations.

The portion of the carcass left by the removal of the Kosher chuck is called the "hind and piece," and consists of the regular hind quarter, rib and navel piece together. A beef back or "back half" consists of a square chuck and rib in one piece. This cut is not extensively used.

(To be continued.)

### MEAT SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

Owing to the short supply of meat in Germany and resulting high prices, imports of poultry have greatly increased, writes Consul General Frank D. Hill from Frankfort-on-Main. During the first 10 months of 1910 Germany imported 6,761,027 geese, 10,455 tons of chickens, 1,870 tons of ducks, and 281 tons of pigeons. During the first 10 months of 1909 the following quantities

of poultry were imported: 6,029,253 geese, 8,964 tons of chickens, 1,851 tons of ducks, and 253 tons of pigeons.

Russia is the principal source of supply for poultry. During the first 10 months of 1910, Russia furnished Germany 5,820,000 geese, 3,544 tons of chickens, and 1,100 tons of ducks. Austria-Hungary and Italy supplied balance of geese, chickens and ducks, with the exception of 1,770 tons of chickens imported from the Netherlands. Pigeons come largely from France.

Retail prices of different kinds of meat at Frankfort-on-Main are as follows per German pound (equal to 1.1 English pounds): Beef with bone, 22.6 cents; roast beef, 38 cents; porterhouse steak, 57 cents; veal steak, 47.6 cents; veal with bone, 21.4 cents; pork chops, 28.5 cents; pork steak, 38 cents; mutton, 20.4 cents. Mutton chops, four of which make about a pound, cost 11.9 cents apiece.

It is announced that the Frankfort city authorities have recently addressed a memorial to the Prussian Minister of Agriculture setting forth the seriousness of the meat famine (fleischnot) at Frankfort. This is the second memorial dealing with the meat question, the first having been submitted in September last.

Since September the situation has become more alarming. During the three months May-July, 1910, 3,772 head of live stock were slaughtered in the city abattoir less than during the same period of 1909. The falling off for the three months August-October was 4,523 head.

Prices have risen rapidly. Prices per pound slaughter weight were as follows: Average for months May-July, 1910, 19.2 cents; August, 1910, 20.5 cents; September, 1910, 21.6 cents; October, 1910, 21.2 cents. Prices have never before attained such figures at Frankfort.

The memorial further states that in the South German States, particularly in the neighboring cities of Mayence, Mannheim, Heidelberg and Karlsruhe, the importation of French cattle has been authorized in order to compensate in some degree the scarcity of German livestock. The director of the Frankfort abattoir has visited Mannheim and Heidelberg and found the imported French cattle of excellent quality, better than anything seen here for some time. While the introduction of French cattle does not appear to have lowered prices in the cities mentioned, according to the memorial, this is

# YORK

## AMMONIA FITTINGS ARE THE BEST

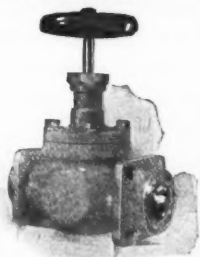
that it is possible to make, and owing to the special melting and annealing furnaces with which our foundry is equipped, are nearly double the tensile strength of those made in the ordinary way.

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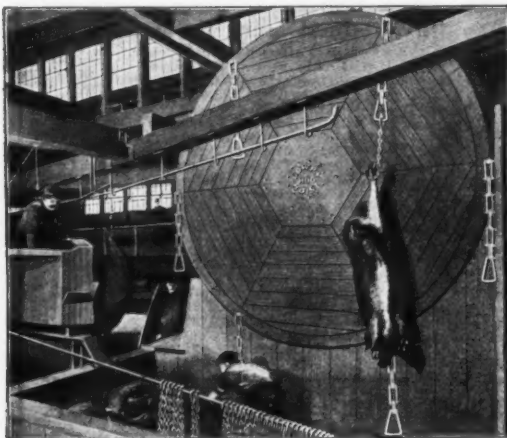
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Largest Manufacturers of ICE MAKING and  
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TRADE**

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CLEVELAND.....Cleveland Ice Machine Co.  
CINCINNATI.....Queen City Supply Co., Elm & Pearl Sts.  
ST. LOUIS.....Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co., 200 N. Main St.  
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NEW ORLEANS.....Rantz & Biggar, 736 Conti St.  
HOUSTON.....York Manufacturing Co., 710 Franklin Ave.  
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WILLIAM R. PERRIN &amp; COMPANY

Chicago, U. S. A.

Toronto, Can.

probably to be attributed to the fact that German dealers have not yet made arrangements to import sufficiently large amounts of livestock.

The Frankfort authorities repeat the petition already made in the September memorial that the importation of foreign livestock be authorized in Prussia, not only from France, but also from Holland and Denmark.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.;

18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼@12c.

Skinless Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12¼c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.

### CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Sterne & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1.—Considering the advance in prices the ammoniate market is healthy and fairly active in both blood and tankage, with many orders on the market unfilled on account of limits being too low. It was expected that as soon as prices reached \$3 and 10c. f. o. b. for tankage, and \$3.25 f. o. b. for blood, that the offerings would be more liberal, but we hardly find that this is the case, although there is a fair total of stuff that can be had at these figures. But the market is very firm and we expect it to remain steady at current asking prices for some time, as there is nothing in the situation at present to warrant lower prices, and as we advance further into the season it appears more than likely that prices will go higher. (Complete quotations on page 37.)

# Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia

Pure, Dry, Volatile



☐ Absolutely pure and free from moisture and all foreign substances. Possesses low boiling point, therefore the greatest cold producing and ice making power. **Manufactured solely from a mineral base.** Every cylinder subject to *your* most rigid test before using. ☐ Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, furnished upon request. ☐ Stock depots at all convenient points throughout the United States.

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BALTIMORE—Armour & Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—Armour & Co.  
BOSTON—The Armour Ammonia Works.  
BUFFALO—Armour & Co.  
CAMDEN, N. J.—Armour & Co., 917 Noble St., Philadelphia.  
CHICAGO—The Armour Ammonia Works.  
CLEVELAND—Armour & Co.  
COVINGTON, KY.—Armour & Co., Cincinnati.  
DALLAS—Armour & Co.  
DENVER—Armour & Co.  
DETROIT—Baird & West.

EAST ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co.  
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FORT WORTH—Armour & Co.  
HOUSTON—Armour & Co.  
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JACKSONVILLE—Armour & Co.  
KANSAS CITY—Armour Packing Co.  
LOS ANGELES—Western W. Drug Co.  
LOUISVILLE—Armour & Co.  
MEMPHIS—Armour & Company.  
MILWAUKEE—Armour & Co.  
NEW ORLEANS—Armour Packing Co. of La., Ltd.  
NEW YORK—The Armour Ammonia Works.  
NORFOLK, VA.—Armour & Co.  
OMAHA—Armour & Co., South Omaha.

PHILADELPHIA—Armour & Co., 917 Noble St.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Armour & Co.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Armour & Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY—Armour & Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Wm. Burd, 305 Postal Telegraph Bldg.  
SAVANNAH—Armour & Co.  
SEATTLE, WASH.—Armour & Co.  
SPOKANE—Armour & Co.  
ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co., 2030 Clark Ave.  
ST. PAUL—Armour & Co.  
TOLEDO, O.—Armour & Co.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Armour & Co.  
WILMINGTON, DEL.—Armour & Co.

The Armour Ammonia Works, Chicago, Ill.

Owned and Operated by ARMOUR & COMPANY



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**January Squeezed Over at New High Levels**  
—Later Deliveries Weak—Hog Movement Gaining—Demand Still Slow—Cash Distribution Somewhat Limited—Exporters Waiting.

New high levels were made for the January delivery of pork and ribs on the last day of January, while the forward deliveries sold at the lowest quotations since early December. The squeeze in the January pork was due to a few outstanding unsettled contracts, while stocks were insignificantly small and not a factor in the market. The last day prices were bid up \$2 a barrel. January ribs were also strong, closing at \$1.72½ over May. The premium of January pork over May was \$6.70. With the technical situation of the January eliminated, the market now has before it a long pull through February, March and April before the next important trading month settlements begin. In that period the hog movement will enter very largely into the trading situation.

During the past month the forward deliveries have been rather irregular. May pork sold as high as \$19.35, and on Wednesday of this week was down to \$18.05. May lard sold as high as \$10.40, declining to \$9.70, and May ribs as high as \$10.22, declining to \$9.67½. The high prices for the season

which were made during January represented an advance in May pork of \$3.40 from the low of the fall, May lard an advance of \$1.20, and May ribs \$1.47½.

The market has shown the past few days somewhat of a hesitating character around the low point, and the breaks into new low ground have not been very pronounced. The market has had the air of being pounded but not being sold. A great deal of interest is attached to the February statement of Chicago stocks. The comparison with the Jan. 1, Nov. 1, and Feb. 1, 1910, figures are as follows:

	Feb. 1.	Jan. 1.	Nov. 1.	Feb. 1. '10.
New pork ..	1,274	317	8,708	8,351
Old pork ...	561	3,115	.....	7,301
Other pork ..	34,564	32,190	29,026	34,871
Contract lard	9,251	17,793	30,104	12,968
Other lard ..	9,701	10,223	6,605	11,884
Short ribs ..	2,463,955	2,064,159	1,953,884	7,661,726
All meats...	78,120,559	67,181,893	45,967,022	75,601,109

These figures are particularly interesting in showing not only the changes for the month, but the changes since the beginning of the packing season. The stock of lard has steadily decreased at Chicago, showing that at the price there has been ready distribution of the fat, but a study of the meat question presents another phase of the demand. There has been a small gain in ribs, but the great gain has been in stuff not used for contract delivery. There has been a gain of 11,000,000 lbs. of all meats in the month, and a gain of 32,153,000 lbs. since the beginning of the packing season.

In the same period the packing has shown

a decrease of 475,000 hogs. The total packing since Nov. 1 has been at all points 6,555,000 against 7,025,000 last year. The packing for the week past was 490,000 against 525,000 last year. During this period since Nov. 1 there has been an increase in the exports of lard of 13,903,000 lbs., but there has been a decrease in the exports of meats of 10,847,000 lbs. The home distribution has therefore fallen off in the meat use not only to offset the difference between the exports and the gain in stocks, but also enough to equal the actual decrease in the packing.

The movement of hogs in January while not increasing heavily has shown a little gaining tendency, and this gaining tendency with the weakness in futures seems to have had a considerable influence on sentiment. The trade is seemingly expecting that the movement of hogs will be on a liberal scale beginning at almost any time. The movement has shown some increases, but not important.

There is tendency to place a bearish construction on this possible movement in view of the effect on stocks of the packing operations so far this winter season. Although the packing during November and December did not have a marked effect on the stocks of stuff used for contract trading, the marked gain in the stocks of other meats showed an absence of active distribution for the ordinary cuts.

The export movement of product the past week showed a liberal amount of lard. The shipments were 12,303,000 lbs., making an increase for the season to date of 13,903,000 lbs. compared with last year. On the other

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Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
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**PURE  
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LARD**



hand, the exports of pork and meats continues moderate, and the shipments for the season show a decrease of nearly 11,000,000 lbs.

In view of the packing operations there is tendency to compare prices this year with last. The price of May pork is nearly \$3.50 under last year, May lard \$2.25 a hundred under, and May ribs \$2 a hundred under. The average price of hogs is about 75c. a hundred under last year. Close observers of the hog movement and the packing situation claim that, viewed from the standpoint of the hog supply, the situation is a bullish one, but when viewed from the standpoint of the distribution of products, a different aspect is presented. The claim made by some dealers is that stocks of meats in the hands of the trade are very small and a buying demand may develop at any time, which will make a very different situation.

The world's stock of lard was reported at 111,653 tes. against 124,934 tes. last month, and 114,641 tes. last year.

**BEEF.**—The local situation shows little change. Supplies are light, with demand in small lots. Family, \$16.50@17; mess, \$14 @14.50; extra India mess, \$28.50@29.

**PORK.**—The market is very quiet, with prices almost nominal. Supplies here are very light. Mess is quoted at \$22@22.50; clear, \$19.50@22, and family, \$22.50@23.50.

**LARD.**—The market has eased off this week, with futures showing a quiet but steady tone at the decline. City steam, \$9.87½; Western, \$10.30; Middle West, \$10.10@10.20; Continent, \$10.50; South American, \$11.25; Brazil, kegs, \$12.25; compound, 8¼@8½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1911:

**BACON.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 15,582 lbs.; Abo, Russia, 46,466 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 12,789 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 6,515 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 137,550 lbs.; Dronheim, Norway, 230,988 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 63,719 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 48,620 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 90,855 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 209,413 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 21,466 lbs.; Hull, England, 100,323 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,837 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 30,980 lbs.; Larvik, Norway, 5,023 lbs.; London, England, 12,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 425,834 lbs.; Manchester, England, 36,262 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 2,500 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 7,650 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,825 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 156,481.

**HAMS.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 169,762 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 996 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 917 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 427,100 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,183 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,046 lbs.; Hull, England, 218,826 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,143 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 2,560 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,894 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 11,425 lbs.; London, England, 125,102 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 613,493 lbs.; Manchester, England, 45,292 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 22,951 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 4,704 lbs.; Port Mexico, 1,084 lbs.; Santa Marta, 812 lbs.; Southampton, England, 12,650 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 643 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,434 lbs.

**LARD.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 350,972 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 35,500 lbs.; Ancona, Italy, 3,100 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 9,050 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 17,240 lbs.; Buenos Ventura, Colombia, 11,191 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 7,320 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 67,940 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 78,136 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 5,006 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 43,725 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 29,292 lbs.; Dundee,

Scotland, 11,675 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; Dantzic, Germany, 187,384 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 2,600 lbs.; Frederichsted, W. I., 6,830 lbs.; Dronheim, Norway, 26,862 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 88,884 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 1,870 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 203,782 lbs.; Inagua, 1,220 lbs.; Hull, England, 180,900 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 25,845 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 951,951 lbs.; Havre, France, 69,197 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,384 lbs.; Haagesund, Norway, 21,986 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 238,404 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 18,932 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 97,074 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 29,241 lbs.; London, England, 215,160 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 622,473 lbs.; Manchester, England, 370,627 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 31,393 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 42,655 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 1,600 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,545 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,500 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 42,056 lbs.; Port Madryn, 1,000 lbs.; Santa Marta, 15,745 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 5,448 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 49,998 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 8,112 lbs.; Southampton, England, 176,150 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 759,048 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 24,197 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 7,419 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 16,776 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,934 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 31,391 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Genoa, Italy, 40 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 bbls.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 775 gals.

**PORK.**—Cayenne, French Guiana, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 125 bbls.; Frederichsted, W. I., 18 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 12 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 8 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 191 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 100 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 9 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 30 bbls.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 27, 1911, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.			From
	Week Jan. 28, 1911.	Week Jan. 29, 1910.	Week Nov. 1, '10, to Jan. 28, 1911.	
United Kingdom...	643	444	7,450	
Continent .....	57	.....	2,638	
So. & Cen. Am. ....	601	365	5,221	
West Indies ....	979	707	11,057	
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	651	51	3,724	
Other countries....	5	8	106	
Total .....	3,026	1,575	30,226	
MEATS, LBS.				
United Kingdom...	7,537,900	5,123,800	71,291,535	
Continent .....	590,900	56,250	6,191,400	
So. & Cen. Am. ....	133,400	109,100	1,912,925	
West Indies ....	198,525	73,000	3,426,315	
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	3,200	8,000	95,825	
Other countries....	.....	.....	.....	
Total .....	8,463,925	5,430,150	82,971,200	
LARD, LBS.				
United Kingdom...	5,267,535	3,290,760	52,744,745	
Continent .....	5,251,778	1,160,550	39,663,570	
So. & Cen. Am. ....	674,800	386,000	5,640,400	
West Indies ....	950,850	304,700	13,213,900	
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	7,700	2,378	130,650	
Other countries....	150,400	44,900	608,000	
Total .....	12,363,063	5,189,288	112,001,295	

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	2,104	4,370,175	6,117,300
Boston .....	80	1,328,250	1,186,205
Philadelphia ....	77	226,000	1,271,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	953,498
New Orleans .....	565	121,000	729,000
Galveston .....	.....	13,000	84,000
Total week .....	3,026	8,463,925	12,363,063
Previous week ...	2,208	6,681,575	9,346,985
Two weeks ago ...	2,862	5,508,000	8,807,908
Cor. week last y'r	1,575	5,430,150	5,189,288

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, 1910, to Jan. 28, Same time 1911. last year.				Changes.
Pork, lbs. ...	6,045,200	6,309,200	Dec.	284,000
Meats, lbs. ..	82,971,200	83,553,765	Dec.	10,582,565
Lard, lbs. ....	112,001,295	98,008,482	Inc.	13,992,813

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake .....	7/6	9c.	@13c.
Bacon .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter .....	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel .....	15/	15/	@24c.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, January 28, 1911, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef,		Lard.	
	Cake. Baga.	Oil Bbls.	Cheese. Boxes.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkg.	Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Tes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Bohemian, Liverpool.....	.....	.....	.....	1385	.....	319	100	873	4610	
Campania, Liverpool.....	.....	.....	460	937	.....	50	50	288	100	
†1 Minnetonka, London.....	.....	1600	.....	597	.....	25	.....	25	950	
Adriatic, Southampton.....	.....	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	100	1775	
Cervantes, Manchester.....	.....	525	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	321	1895	
Galileo, Hull .....	.....	.....	564	908	.....	10	108	695	4513	
Batavia, Hamburg .....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	2110	13085	
Drumcarne, Rotterdam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Samland, Antwerp .....	4186	.....	.....	356	.....	16	57	533	3040	
Texas, Baltic .....	.....	550	43	245	.....	210	.....	230	825	
Birma, Libau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Niagara, Havre .....	7845	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	
La Bretagne, Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	15	24	
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean...	.....	3071	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	115	2458	
Duca d' Aosta, Mediterranean...	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	460	
Total .....	12031	6064	1067	4942	65	733	315	5555	33735	
Last week .....	20805	5412	392	4727	363	845	752	3240	44295	
Same time in 1910.....	10705	1833	89	4744	10	631	463	2447	19225	

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †The Minnehaha last week carried 1,855 pkgs. butter instead of 300, as then reported. L.—Butter, 725 pkgs.

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TALLOW AND GREASE

PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—There has been little feature to the trade during the week and, on the whole, business has been of extremely small proportions, and consuming interests continue to hold the "whip hand." A slight shading in prices occurred, and this sagging tendency, which has been noted for several months, tends to increase confidence among the users of tallow as so far their waiting attitude has been profitable, and the immediate outlook indicates but little that will change conditions in a material way.

Business is generally slow, but it is a fact that some outside points are reporting a larger amount of transactions than the New York market. There has been no plausible explanation of this, as it is thought that supplies on all hands are not burdensome. Manufacturers' stocks, however, are not particularly burdensome, as at present it is estimated that production is from 20 to 25 per cent. below that of last year, and naturally conditions at present are not of such a character as to further encourage a larger output.

The business with foreigners in the low grades, which for several days was fair, seems to have been checked temporarily. It is said that prices on the Continent have been lowered, which has had a sympathetic effect, and bids in most instances have been lowered. The London auction sale was regarded rather encouragingly in local trade circles, as prices showed an advance of 6d. from the last week. Official cables reported 811 casks offered for sale, of which 604 were absorbed, bringing an average price of 37s.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, 7½c. in hhds.; country, as to quality, and pkgs., 7@7½c.; specials, 7¼@7½c. nom. tcs.

**STEARINE.**—Conservatism still prevails in the ranks of buyers, and the slow demand from consuming interests in general has resulted in further concessions. Compound is only being sold in small quantities, and while it is thought that the leather industry shows some signs of improvement, several tanneries are still closed. As in most other products, the concessions in prices do not stimulate demand, and therefore prices are not willingly shaded.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market has been dull and weak both locally and abroad. The butter situation is exerting a depressing effect on the market. Choice is quoted at 9¼@10c. New York; medium, 8¾c. Rotterdam was quoted at 55 and 56 florins.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There has been a further easing in values with quiet demand, and on the easier lard market prices about steady at 11c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market is very firm, both spot and to arrive. Prices are

higher abroad, and owing to the severity of the plague in Manchuria there is great uneasiness as to the future shipment of the beans. Spot is quoted at 7½@7¾c., while shipment oil is 7½c.

**GREASE.**—The market is very quiet. Business is in small lots at unchanged prices. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6½@6¾c.; bone, 5½@7c.; house, 6½@6¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 6¾@7½c. nominal.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The market is very quiet, with the tone rather heavy. Yellow, 6½@6¾c., and white 7¼@7½c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is dull and lower due to poor demand for spot oil. Shipment oil is offered with more freedom, and is lower to sell. Quotations: Cochín, spot, 9¼@10¼c., shipment, 9½c.; Ceylon, spot, 9¼@9¾c., shipment, 8¾c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market continues firm, with supplies light both on the spot and to arrive. Demand is quiet, but offerings are small. Prices in New York are: Prime red, spot, 7¾@7¾c.; do. to arrive, 7¾@7¾c. Lagos, spot, 8¼c.; do. to arrive, 8c.; palm kernels, 8½@8¾c., shipment, 8¾@8¾c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market is firm owing to the situation in linseed oil. Demand is fair and makers are firm. Prices are quoted at \$7.15@7.25.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Prices are held very steadily with a moderate trade. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95c.; 40 do., 86c.; 40 do. water white, 82c.; prime, 70c.; low grade off yellow, 65c.

**LARD OIL.**—Trade is quiet with prices nominally unchanged. Prices are quoted at 95c.@\$1.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1911:

**BEEF.**—Christiansand, Norway, 25 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 28 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 103 bbls., 45,253 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 286 lbs.; Frederichsted, W. I., 14 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 75 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 20 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 99 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 20 bbls., 6 tcs., 2,304 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 213 bbls., 39 tcs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 85 bbls.; London, England, 219,226 lbs., 25 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 25 bbls., 368 tcs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 40 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 6 tcs.; Southampton, England, 292,117 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 5 tcs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Alexandria, Egypt, 11 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 70 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 650 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 410 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 140 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 20 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 659 tcs.; Hull, England, 35 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 6 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 100 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 53 tcs.;

Stavanger, Norway, 105 tcs.; Yokohama, Japan, 9 tcs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Cartagena, Venezuela, 3,800 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,396 lbs.; Frederichsted, W. I., 1,750 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,192 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 5,100 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,340 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 5,300 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 5,040 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Callao, Peru, 3,710 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 13,198 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 23,186 lbs.

**TALLOW SCRAP.**—London, England, 70,978 lbs.

**TONGUE.**—Colon, Panama, 5 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 747 pa., 50 bbls.; Manchester, England, 30 bbls.

**CANNED MEAT.**—Alexandria, Egypt, 90 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 777 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 65 pa.; Colon, Panama, 24 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 954 pa.; Hull, England, 145 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 70 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 58 pa.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 77 cs.; London, England, 370 cs.; Liverpool, England, 110 cs.; Manchester, England, 2,174 cs.; Manila, P. I., 130 pgs.; Newcastle, England, 100 cs.; Sydney, Australia, 40 cs.; Southampton, England, 200 pgs.; Tampico, Mexico, 25 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 10 pa.; Valparaiso, Chile, 41 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 70 pgs.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 1.—Latest market quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 @ 1.90, basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 @ 2, basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c.@\$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 4¼c. lb.; talc, 1¾@1½c. lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silex, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35 and bbls \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88¾@92p.c., 5¾@5½c. lb. Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks 14/1.800 lbs., 8¼c. lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 7¾c. lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 8½c. lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 8¾@9c. lb.; green olive oil, 80c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 95c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¾@8c. lb.; peanut oil, 70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¾@9½c. lb.; Cochín coconut oil, 9¾@10¼c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 7¾@7¾c. lb.; corn oil, 7.15@7.25c. lb.; soya bean oil, 7½@7¾c. lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 7¾c. lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7¼@8c. lb.; oleo stearine, 8¾@9c. lb.; house grease, 6¾@7c. lb.; brown grease, 6½c. lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6½@6¾c. lb.

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## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Feb. 2.—Since our last report the market has taken on a considerably easier feeling and at the close today shows prices off some 14 to 15 points for the week. During the early part of the week the daily declines were only one or two points, but as the week went on the decline grew heavier. The last two days in particular show three to five points each. These breaks were brought about by freer and heavier offerings of crude on a market practically bare of consuming demand. The domestic and foreign consuming markets show practically no interest at all in cotton oil. In fact on every point decline in the New York market business from these sources becomes less.

The crude situation still continues weak. The mills have been fighting the decline persistently, but every decline finds them increasing their offerings, with buyers gradually getting filled up and withdrawing or reducing bids. It begins to look as if the market were in for lower prices, at least temporarily. In fact, the tendency for all grease stuffs seems to point to lower levels. The big break in butter seems to have cut off the demand for compound almost entirely, as is shown by the break of  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound in oleo stearine the past week. Bleachable prime summer yellow also seems to be a drug on the market, being offered at \$6.67 Chicago and \$6.60 New York, which is even lower than the quotations for spot prime summer yellow on the New York Produce Exchange.

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### COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Feb. 3.—Market is dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  marks; choice summer white, 73 $\frac{3}{4}$  marks; summer yellow, 69 marks.

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Feb. 3.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 40 $\frac{7}{8}$  florins; choice summer white, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$  florins; choice butter oil, 42 $\frac{7}{8}$  florins.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Feb. 3.—Market is easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 85 francs.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Feb. 3.—Market is stronger. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$  francs; prime winter yellow, 90 $\frac{1}{4}$  francs; choice summer white, 90 $\frac{3}{4}$  francs.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 2.—Crude cottonseed oil 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for February, 45c. for March bid; Carolina mills have sold a small quantity of oil the last few days.

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2.—Crude cottonseed oil 44c., basis prime; considerable selling.

Prime meal, \$24 to \$24.50, f. o. b. mills.  
Hulls, \$10.50, Atlanta, loose.

#### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; prime crude 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Prime 8 per cent. meal dull at \$23.50 to \$24 per short ton. Hulls steady at \$7.50 loose.

#### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 2.—Crude cottonseed oil easier at 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Texas, 45c. for Valley; mills offering freely, tendency lower. Meal, full 8 per cent. ammonia, \$28, long ton, shipside; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ammonia, \$26.75, long ton, shipside. Hulls lower, \$8.62 $\frac{1}{2}$  loose, \$10.50 sacked, New Orleans.

#### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, Feb. 2.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 44 to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Choice loose cake, \$25.75, f. o. b., Galveston.

### PREPARING FOR CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

J. G. Gash, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the annual convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, announces that plans for the entertainment of visitors on June 7, 8 and 9 are being rapidly perfected. An invitation has been extended to President Taft to attend the banquet on June 9, which it is thought will be accepted if possible. Governor Dix, of New York, Senator Root, of New York, and prominent officials of the South are expected to be present.

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Heavy—Crude Sagging Off—Domestic Demand and Foreign Inquiry Small—Speculation in Light Volume—Sentiment Generally Bearish.**

A further weakening in the crude market has been the dominating factor toward bringing about a lower range of values during the past week, and as events have been in line with bearish predictions, sentiment on that side tended to increase. The discouraging feature of the situation seems to be that the demand does not improve as prices declined, and in mostly all quarters the buying which is being noted at present is from a hand-to-mouth character. This would indicate to a large extent that lower prices were looked for, and that there was not enough confidence in the market from the general trade standpoint to warrant purchasing ahead in an important way.

The larger refining interests are identified among those who are refusing to buy other than as needed, and their action is more or less indicative of the assumption that they do not intend to hold the "bag" at their own expense. It is believed that stocks in all hands are light, and while some interests regard this as a bullish feature, it can not be said to be altogether so as it is offset to a certain extent by the liberal holdings at the South with the confidence at present seemingly on the side of consumers.

Conditions somewhat similar to these prevailed several months ago, and after oil had steadily accumulated in the hands of mills, gradual concessions were made until prices

reached 44 cents, where packers absorbed everything in sight and a better feeling immediately developed. At present, however, the opinion is entertained in some quarters, that packers have the supply of crude they care for at present, and it will be interesting to note at just what level demand will develop this time to check the tendency of the market. Crude mills are still unwilling sellers at the decline as it is unprofitable for many concerns to dispose of oil at present prices, but it is evident that some mills have determined to sell irrespective of values.

This is borne out by the fact that when crude was nominally 46 cents bid, sellers were also reluctant, but at present prices are lower, and sales on a less profitable basis are being made. Efforts to assign the direct cause of this weakness are futile with some interests stating that the holding tendency has not been concerted enough to force consumers to pay asking prices while others claim that in face of the poor demand and generally dull situation holders are more or less discouraged, and rather than further finance their stocks on hand have decided to make the best of conditions before chancing a further depreciation, or have others liquidate in advance.

Foreigners are quite apathetic, and the demand reported from Marseilles several days ago has been checked. Well informed authorities state that as soon as inquiry was shown, interests who had oil to sell flooded the foreigners with offerings, and Marseilles being naturally a sensitive port, seized the opportunity and withdrew from the market. Some business will probably be transacted on the scale down as there are said to be orders in

the market at limits close to prevailing prices, but, on the whole, demand is sadly deficient.

In this country the rapid advance in the stock market which usually is a barometer to trade indications has not had the effect of greatly increasing confidence, and it is apparent that the conservatism existing is being felt in other industries although doubtless some trades have "turned the corner," and are on the upturn. The conditions, however, surrounding the provision trade are still unsettled with kindred products to cottonseed oil mostly all in slow demand, and consequently the dullness prevailing in this market is not to be wondered at. It is a fact that several large consuming concerns who in former years purchased from 100 to 500 bbls. at a time are buying only from 20 to 100 bbls. when needed, and it will therefore be seen that the refiner's attitude in not loading up is quite natural.

Oil is being sold cheaper at Baltimore and Boston than in New York, with those cities having an advantage in the way of freight rates from points in South Carolina. This fact has also added to the depression locally, and the best buying in the future market has been by speculative shorts and by refining interests in the nature of undoing of hedges. Of course, if a good demand should suddenly spring up, affairs would probably assume a brighter aspect, and some interests venture the opinion that an upturn would stimulate demand quicker than further concessions in values would. To date, however, the general tendency has been for offerings to increase on the bulge, and sellers have not been wanting as a rule, although at

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**BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil**

**NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil**

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the same time, the more crude worked off, the firmer are underlying conditions at the South.

The proposed treaty with Canada on the reciprocity question came in for quite a little discussion, and if passed it is thought will stimulate inquiry for American cotton seed oil. The exact benefit to be derived, however, from the passage of this bill is not definite at present, although it would without a doubt be a favorable influence in the trade.

A factor which has recently attracted attention has been the increase in the plague raging in Manchuria. Latest advices from Europe are to the effect that Chinese shippers are very reserved with offers of soya beans, and supplies from the interior are likely to be delayed, while there also may be difficulty in shipping from the ports. As a result of these conditions, soya bean oil has been very firm of late and offered only sparingly, while the beans, according to the last report, showed an advance of about 2s. 6d. per ton. Of course, this oil has been too high recently to compete with cottonseed oil in soap making directions, but it is still a very important factor as a paint oil substitute.

The future market on Thursday was active and weak at the lowest prices of the week.

Closing prices, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1911.—Spot, \$7.20@7.24; February, \$7.20@7.22; March, \$7.21@7.23; April, \$7.22@7.24; May, \$7.25@7.26; June, \$7.26@7.29; July, \$7.29@7.30; August, \$7.30@7.35; September, \$7.32@7.35; good off, \$7.05@7.20; off, \$6.95@7.10; winter, \$7.60@7.85; summer, \$7.30@7.85. Sales were: February, 1,000, \$7.20@7.21; March, 1,000, \$7.22; May, 2,100, \$7.25@7.26; July, 600, \$7.29@7.30. Futures closed unchanged to 2 advance. Total sales, 4,700. Prime crude S. E., prompt, 45¢.

Monday, Jan. 30, 1911.—Spot, \$7.20@7.25; February, \$7.20@7.22; March, \$7.21@7.22; April, \$7.22@7.24; May, \$7.26@7.27; June, \$7.26@7.30; July, \$7.29@7.31; August, \$7.31@7.38; September, \$7.32@7.37; good off, \$7.05@7.25; off, \$7.07@7.25; winter, \$7.65@7.85; summer, \$7.30@7.40. Sales were: March, 1,200, \$7.21@7.22; May, 1,200, \$7.26@7.27; July, 1,400, \$7.29@7.30. Future closed unchanged to 1 advance. Total sales, 3,800. Prime crude S. E., prompt, 45½¢.

Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1911.—Spot, \$7.19@7.30; February, \$7.14@7.17; March, \$7.18@7.19; April, \$7.19@7.22; May, \$7.22@7.24; June, \$7.25@7.27; July, \$7.26@7.27; August, \$7.31@7.32; September, \$7.30@7.35; good off, \$7.07@7.25; off, \$6.95@7.20; winter, \$7.40@7.85; summer, \$7.20@7.60. Sales were: February, 100, \$7.17; March, 900, \$7.19@7.20; May, 1,300, \$7.23@7.25; June, 100, \$7.25; July, 1,400, \$7.27@7.28; August, 600, \$7.32. Futures closed unchanged to 6 decline. Total sales, 4,400. Prime crude S. E., prompt, 45½¢.

Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1911.—Spot, \$7.13@7.20; February, \$7.08@7.13; March, \$7.12@

7.14; April, \$7.13@7.17; May, \$7.17@7.19; June, \$7.21@7.23; July, \$7.22@7.24; August, \$7.25@7.29; September, 7.24@7.29; good off, \$6.90@7.12; off, \$6.80@7.05; winter, \$7.30@7.70; summer, \$7.55@7.50. Sales were: March, 3,200, \$7.13@7.16; May, 3,500, \$7.18@7.21; June, 900, \$7.22@7.23; July, 2,900, \$7.23@7.26; August, 200, \$7.28. Futures closed 4 to 6 decline. Total sales, 10,700. Prime crude S. E., prompt, 44½¢.

Thursday, Feb. 2, 1911.—Spot, \$7.08@7.15; February, \$7.06@7.08; March, \$7.07@7.08; April, \$7.07@7.10; May, \$7.10@7.12; June, \$7.13@7.15; July, \$7.16@7.18; August, \$7.20@7.22; September, \$7.20@7.25; good off, \$6.90@7.07; off, \$6.80@7.05; winter, \$7.50@7.65; summer, \$7.15@7.40. Sales were: February, 200, \$7.07; March, 3,000, \$7.07@7.12; May, 1,500, \$7.11@7.17; June, 500, \$7.14@7.18; July, 4,200, \$7.17@7.22; August, 200, \$7.24@7.35. Futures closed heavy at 2 to 8 decline. Total sales, 9,600. Prime crude S. E., 44½¢.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### FUNDS FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, through Chairman P. D. McCarley, of its Bureau of Publicity, has made an appeal for quick subscriptions to aid the splendid educational work it is doing in behalf of the oil mills and the trade at large. Response to this appeal must be made at once. The facts are set forth in the following letter:

To the members of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia:

Your committee has considered the funds available for publicity under the per press membership plan, and we find that these funds will not be sufficient to develop the plans which we are exceedingly anxious to develop. At this time we have a splendid opportunity

of co-operating with The State College of Agriculture and the Agricultural College on Wheels, but it will require some money to do this.

As you know, Dr. Soule has contributed some very valuable articles on the subject of cottonseed products. We are exceedingly anxious to have all of these articles reproduced in pamphlet form and circulated generally. Your committee is also very desirous of conducting a special publicity campaign on the subject of cottonseed meal, as this product of our mill is undoubtedly selling very much below its value.

In the Carolinas meal is selling today to the farmers at from \$4 to \$5 per ton more than the farmers of Georgia are paying, and still Georgia meal is daily moving into Carolina. Why is this true? Because the demand is greater than the supply. The farmers in that State have learned by experience that the use of cottonseed meal as a fertilizer is profitable. As soon as the Georgia farmers realize the true feeding and fertilizing value of cottonseed meal, the same results will obtain in Georgia.

We feel very confident that a thorough distribution of the pamphlets above mentioned, both from the Agricultural Train and from local mill points, will have the desired result of bringing about a great demand for meal for fertilizers from the farmers of our own State, where it is needed and justly entitled to remain.

We must act promptly in order to avail ourselves of the opportunity offered by the Agricultural Train, as that train will move out from Athens early next week. I will thank you to send me as liberal contribution, therefore, as you feel you can afford, and I assure you that your committee will expend it judiciously, and that it will be as "Bread cast upon the waters."

Yours very truly,

P. D. MCCARLEY,  
Chairman Bureau of Publicity.

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### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to Feb. 1, 1911, for the period since Sept. 1, 1910, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1910.	Same period, 1909-10.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	50
Aberdeen, Scotland	50	125	—
Acajutla, Salvador	25	130	13
Alexandria, Egypt	71	459	682
Algiers, Algeria	—	72	748
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	37	78
Amapola, Honduras	—	5	67
Ancona, Italy	—	819	708
Antigua, W. I.	—	95	86
Antwerp, Belgium	—	860	1,005
Arica, Chili	—	228	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	10	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	—	187
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	—	8
Azuza, W. I.	—	417	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	104	38
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	48	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	483	604
Beira, E. Africa	—	32	41
Belrut, Syria	—	353	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	—	25
Bergen, Norway	50	500	30
Bombay, India	—	660	50
Bordeaux, France	—	200	340
Braila, Roumania	—	25	—
Bristol, England	—	2,250	1,775
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	450	—
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	5
Calbarlen, Cuba	—	14	33
Cairo, Egypt	—	24	24
Callao, Peru	—	—	354
Calcutta, India	—	5	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	755	1,343
Cardenas, Cuba	—	19	8
Cartagena, Colombia	—	3	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	10	4
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	217	344
Christiania, Norway	200	1,250	1,914
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	120	99
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	44
Colon, Panama	57	1,059	1,016
Constantinople, Turkey	—	9,122	6,120
Copenhagen, Denmark	100	1,530	1,280
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	56	—
Cork, Ireland	—	300	200
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	3
Curaçao, Leeward Islands	—	26	28
Danzig, Germany	—	—	450
Delegatch, Turkey	—	505	325
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	66	344
Demerara, Br. Guiana	23	969	1,083
Dominica, W. I.	—	—	77
Drontheim, Norway	50	350	260
Dublin, Ireland	100	1,875	2,714
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	52	—
Dunkirk, France	—	200	600
Falmouth, W. I.	—	7	—
Fiume, Austria	—	200	200
Galatz, Roumania	—	1,300	2,717
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	55	—
Genoa, Italy	2,161	16,788	8,634
Gibraltar, Spain	—	144	150
Glasgow, Scotland	76	1,076	1,450
Gonaives, Haiti	—	3	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	75	975	1,100
Grenada, W. I.	—	7	—
Guadeloupe, W. I.	217	1,751	1,331
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	21	40
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,670	2,585
Havana, Cuba	14	1,599	1,583
Havre, France	155	1,465	3,650
Helsingfors, Finland	—	53	10
Hull, England	—	—	605
Iquique, Chile	—	13	—
Jaenel, Haiti	15	26	3
Jamaica, W. I.	—	11	125
Kingston, W. I.	84	1,417	1,650
Kustentj, Roumania	—	1,450	1,375
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	8	12
La Plata, A. R.	—	19	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	5,245	2,939
Leith, Scotland	—	25	—

Liverpool, England	107	5,747	4,269
London, England	—	1,242	6,924
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	54	—
Macoris, San Dom.	—	77	—
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	250
Malta, Island of	100	1,704	859
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	6
Manchester, England	525	2,423	1,580
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	177
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	51
Marseilles, France	—	6,225	6,100
Martinique, W. I.	—	1,922	2,399
Matanzas, W. I.	—	62	89
Mauritius, Island of	—	10	—
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	—	11
Melbourne, Australia	—	75	70
Monrovia, Africa	—	9	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	53	23
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	142	308
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	1,939	2,108
Naples, Italy	460	3,095	2,794
Newcastle, England	—	25	—
Nipe, Cuba	—	10	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	9	20
Oran, Algeria	—	217	453
Panama, Panama	—	3	22
Panderna, Asia	—	—	28
Para, Brazil	—	—	346
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	12
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	97	—
Piraeus, Greece	—	75	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9	67	28
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	124	31
Port Barrios, C. A.	5	19	28
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	—	73
Port Limon, Costa Rica	16	257	290
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	—	3
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	60	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	215	19
Progreso, Mexico	—	68	153
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	—	682
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	—	26	32
Ravenna, Italy	—	750	900
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	113	2,859	1,597
Rodosta, A. R.	—	—	19
Rosario, Arg. Rep.	—	19	19
Rotterdam, Holland	13,848	24,584	—
St. Croix, W. I.	—	3	—
St. Johns, N. F.	—	24	26
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	19	213
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	29	26
Salonica, Turkey	135	1,854	1,096
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	52	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	41	204
Santiago, Cuba	—	646	323
Santos, Brazil	—	114	241
Savannah, Colombia	4	4	14
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	41
Smyrna, Turkey	—	2,086	840
Southampton, England	75	525	850
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	10
Stettin, Germany	—	150	—
Stockholm, Sweden	25	375	227
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	19	14
Sydney, Australia	—	19	65
Syracuse, Sicily	—	30	25
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	250
Trebizond, Armenia	—	66	—
Trieste, Austria	—	2,650	100
Trinidad, Island of	—	228	161

Tunis, Algeria	—	315	—
Vaiparaiso, Chile	111	1,980	2,082
Varna, Bulgaria	—	67	85
Venice, Italy	—	11,780	6,731
Vera Cruz, Mexico	20	360	116
Wellington, New Zealand	—	54	—
Yokohama, Japan	—	23	10
Total	5,231	129,901	124,899

### From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	150	650	250
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	483
Bordeaux, France	—	—	15
Bremen, Germany	—	220	75
Christiania, Norway	2,285	8,605	5,515
Colon, Panama	—	62	21
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	700	550
Dunkirk, France	—	200	25
Genoa, Italy	50	85	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	550	985
Gothenberg, Sweden	200	400	600
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,595	2,398
Havana, Cuba	—	32	267
Havre, France	480	480	302
Liverpool, England	200	450	200
London, England	—	2,075	2,250
Manchester, England	—	1,100	—
Marseilles, France	—	50	250
Naples, Italy	—	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,700	18,187
Stavanger, Norway	—	1,020	535
Tampico, Mexico	—	300	—
Venice, Italy	—	—	600
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	400	489
Total	3,365	21,859	33,546

### From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	50	200	375
Liverpool, England	—	250	950
Rotterdam, Holland	—	500	3,600
Total	50	950	4,925

### From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	50
Canada	—	3,248	11,847
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	175
Mexico (including overland)	978	26,422	29,706
Total	978	29,670	41,838

### Recapitulation.

From New York	5,231	129,901	124,899
From New Orleans	3,365	21,859	33,546
From Galveston	—	6,902	4,908
From Baltimore	—	1,035	3,461
From Philadelphia	—	379	104
From Savannah	—	10,664	25,045
From Newport News	—	350	4,100
From Norfolk	50	950	4,925
From all other ports	978	29,670	41,838
Total	9,624	201,710	242,828

**SCIENTIFIC**

**OIL MILL MACHINERY**

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**THE BAUER BROS. CO.** FORMERLY THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

**SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.**

# PACKERS! NOTE these FACTS about Cleaning Hogs

## Scraping vs. Beating or Steel vs. Belt

1. Scraping is the only correct method to remove the hair from scalded hogs. Cleaning by hand is done only with steel scrapers.

Beating the hair off is never done by hand. It would be impractical and slow work.

2. "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines are simple and economical to operate and maintain. They embody the principle of cleaning hogs by scraping as it is done by hand with steel scrapers.

Beating Machines are complicated and expensive to operate and maintain. The constant changes being made in styles and construction prove them still experiments with many weak points.

3. "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines are constructed of steel and iron. The scraper arms are made of Bessemer steel bars and the steel scraper blades can be sharpened like knives to do good work all year around.

Beating Machines have beaters made of rubber canvas belting. Their constant beating, their becoming soaked with hot flush water while at work and their shriveling when at rest, soon weakens them and makes them worthless for good work.

4. In "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines the steel arms by the use of springs can be set the right tension for the blades to remove the hair at all times of the year.

In Beating Machines the belt beaters cannot be reset and their stroke cannot be regulated. As they do good work only while new and firm and give out after short use, they must be constantly replaced by new ones. Not wearing uniform, the efficiency of the Machine is soon impaired.

5. In "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines the steel scrapers are at rest and their wearing parts are protected from the water and slush. The Scraper arms make only one out and one return movement for every hog passing through them.

Beating Machines have working parts exposed to the water and slush and are in constant motion. This requires much greater power, causes heavy vibration to building and fast wearing of Machines.

6. In "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines hogs are hooked in the jaw and drawn single file, one after the other, from scalding tub over belly scrapers through the body scrapers. This assures fast, regular and uniform scraping and cleaning.

In Beating Machines, where hogs are not hooked, they are tumbled into the machine. As there is no positive forward movement, there is no positive thorough cleaning or positive discharging of hogs. If a hog gets in cross ways and has not passed out of the way for the next one, they overlap each other, resulting in much delay, bad cleaning and damage to machine.

7. "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines have a discharge bench attached. On this the scraped hog is automatically discharged in the same order as it enters the machine, one hog following right after the other. On this bench it is finished for gambreling.

Beating Machines are not furnished with discharge bench. Hogs are either dropped or tumbled out of Machine any way they happen to come. This requires a special bench and the services of a man to catch hogs with a hook, in order to bring the heads all one way for finishing and gambreling.

8. In "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines one hog passes through the scrapers at a time. The next ones following as fast as they are attached to the endless chain. This takes little power, is done fast and without vibration or much wear.

In Beating Machines, being so much slower, a number of hogs must be kept in the Machine. This requires so much more power for every hog and causes much vibration, which wears out machines and is a detriment to the building and the machine.

9. "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines have very few working parts and create no vibration. They can be set and operated on any solid floor with safety.

Beating Machines having many shafts, gears, sprockets and sprocket chains, are easily and often put out of commission by the breaking of one or two gear teeth or one of the sprocket chains.

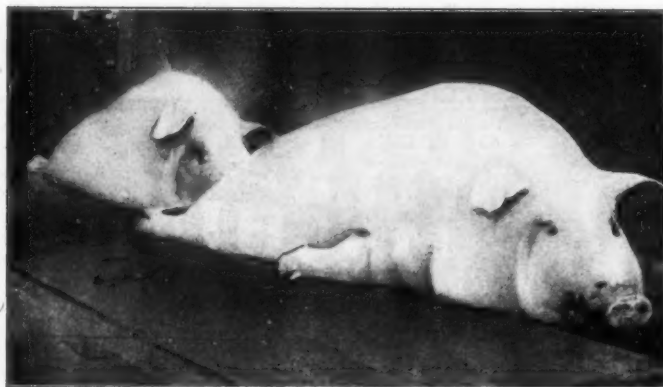
10. With "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines it takes the cheapest labor to remove what little hair that may be left on a few parts of the hog.

With Beating Machines besides removing the hair it also takes much time of a high priced mechanic to keep the complicated machinery and the fast wearing beaters in good working order.

11. In "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING MACHINES the removing of hair and scurf is sanitary. It does not effect the meat which remains in its natural condition.

In Beating Machines the constant pounding of the beaters, it appears, has the tendency to mash the tender meat and fat cells under-lying the softened skin, and to force the hot slush water into them through the pores, the hair channels and the cut made by the sticker.

This it seems is responsible for the complaint of meats souring, and the discarding of Beating Machines by prominent Packers. Considering above points, another important feature in favor of the "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING MACHINE is its low first cost compared with cost of Beating Machines.



### "BOSS" HOG SCRAPER

are a new type; a great improvement over the old style

## THE CINCINNATI BUTCHERS' SUPPLY COMPANY

1986-2008 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.  
Manufacturers

# HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The tone of the market continues decidedly firm with further activity in most varieties as noted recently, but sales on not as large a scale as the two former occasions of late when extensive trading occurred. Prices on all kinds are from  $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c. over the bottom rates of a while ago, and on heavy native cows a full rise of a cent has been secured. Stocks have naturally been materially reduced by the sales during the past two or three weeks, and the offerings are comparatively light. Packers are talking very firm at full top prices, but the outside tanners who are now the ones chiefly interested in securing supplies, predict that there will be plenty of February native steers, butt brands and all weight cows to supply all demands. A good many February hides have already been sold, however, and one big packer is sold up to March 1 on nearly everything excepting light native cows, and has advanced prices on these  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Native steers are holding firm at the advanced price of 13c. for late January and February salting. A reported sale of 5,000 February salting by the big packer to the large buyer at 13c. lacks full confirmation as yet, but another packer sold 3 cars of late Januarys to outside buyers. Texas steers are firm, but not as strong as some of the other varieties. Last sales of Fort Worth and other Southwestern points were at 13c., 12c. and 11c. for the three weights, and one packer sold February Fort Worth heavy Texas at 13c., as noted yesterday. Buyers, however, are not disposed to pay these top prices for hides salted at Northern points. Butt brands are firm on the basis of 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with bids of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. refused for some Januarys, and most packers talking up to 12c. for these. Colorados are in moderate supply and firmly held at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for late January and February salting. Branded cows are quotable at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @11c., with Southwestern points firmly held up to 11c. Native cows are especially strong and particularly heavy weights. One car of January heavy cows has been sold at the further advanced price of 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and the recent sales noted yesterday by the big packer of February heavy cows at 12c. cleans them up on these to March 1. Sales of December-January light cows have been made up to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., as previously noted, and other packers have refused bids of less. One packer who was offering February at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. now asks 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native bulls are still nominal in the absence of sales, but are held still firmer owing to advances in other kinds. Packers not quoting under 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @11c. now for Januarys. Branded bulls are also nominal, but not considered obtainable under 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. with back salting.

Later.—Further sales include 2,500 late January and early February light native cows at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. from Chicago, with more of similar salting offered from Missouri River points at the same price. One big packer is holding some January heavy native cows at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Another packer sold all his February salting of those at 12c. recently, as previously reported. The large buyer denies paying 13c. for late January or February native steers, and outside tanners are not in the market at 13c., and claim the 13c. sales were probably to a dealer.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues generally firm, but there is not the same strength in this market as exists in packer hides. The demand is inactive at the advance, as tanners claim that, despite the recent large sales of sole and other heavy leather, the upper leather market is still in-

active. Dealers, however, are naturally strong in their views, and are asking even higher rates than formerly, as they consider country cows cheap as compared with sales of December-January packer light cows up to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Dealers expect a more active demand to develop before long from upper leather tanners, and in the meantime they are holding back from offering anything of account. The Chicago dealers are not disposed at present to sell any larger quantities of hides than are equaled by the quantities they purchase. Hides at outside points are held proportionately higher now than what buyers want to pay in Chicago, and tanners claim that these outside hides are held too high at present in comparison with leather values. Buffs in Chicago are not being quoted at better than 10c. for current receipts as based on what tanners will pay at present, but there are few, if any, lots obtainable at 10c., as dealers are either holding off from offering or asking  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. over this figure. No sales noted. Heavy cows are firmer and nominally quoted here at a range of 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked, but no sales coming to light. One lot was offered from an outside point at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. selected f. o. b. Extremes are firm, and held at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with packers but nominally quoted at from 11@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Bulls are firm at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with some held higher now, but receipts of late show an increase.

**CALFSKINS.**—The demand is sufficient to keep supplies well cleaned up, and prices hold firm on the basis of 16c. for best Chicago cities, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for outside cities and 15c. for good countries. Some packer winter skins are still obtainable at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but not reported sold and similar quality packer kips are offered at 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Country kips are slightly firmer at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and outside cities at 12@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Light calf unchanged, \$1.05@ \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; deacons, 85c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The general market continues quiet and easy, but special quality lots bring good prices, and one sale has been made of 5,000 extra choice quality 12 lb. and up Sioux City packer sheep at \$1.50, Chicago freight. Some regular lots of late January packer sheep and lambs were recently offered at \$1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Country pelts sell at a wide range as to quality, with some extra long wool stock quoted up to \$1.25, and down from this as to lots.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Domestic tanners continue out of the market for common varieties, but sales are still being made for export to Europe at steady prices. The recent arrival of 4,400 Bogotas, etc., per steamship Prins Eitel Frederick, has been sold for export at the same prices as last obtained, or on the basis of 22c. for mountains. Other than this lot sales so far this week have been small and scattering, and two lots of 1,600 Bogotas, etc., and 900 Central Americans are reported shipped to Europe without first being sold here. Stocks of common varieties in first hands amount to only 4,100 hides. There is a stronger market at the River Plate, and higher prices are being asked now than represented by recent sales. Buenos Ayres sold awhile ago down to 20c., and Montevideos at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but there are no offerings now of Buenos Ayres under 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and some quote up to 21c. Montevideos are held at from 22@22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—The market at the River Plate is active and strong; 4,000 Sansinena frigorifico steers sold at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., representing a further advance, including freight and commissions, and one cable quotes up to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on these. Other sales include 4,000 Argentina steers at 15c. and 3,000 Las Palmas steers at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., including commissions.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—Considerable activity has again developed in this market, especially in spreadies, of which large sales have been made. These sales of spreadies

occurred several days ago, as per previously reported rumors, but details have not been obtainable heretofore. It is learned that one packer here sold at least 20,000 spreadies running in salting from early last year up to the first of this year and some estimates are that the sales was even more than 20,000, as this packer is reported to have only about 5,000 left on hand. The prices secured are not authoritatively confirmed, but are reported to have been 14c. for the first half of 1910, and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the last half of the year. Some reports are that the last half of the year salting only brought 16c., but the 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. price may have been realized as these hides were in dry condition, and some of them weigh 7 lbs. lighter than under ordinary conditions. It is also learned that another packer sold a car or so of January, 1911, spreadies at 14c., and another packer about 3 cars of these at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. One packer who did not sell his branded steers at the time of the recent large sales here has now cleaned out 7 cars of these of December and January salting, and claims to have secured 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for them, although it is thought in some quarters that this price was shaded a trifle. Another packer refused a bid of 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for branded steers, partly ahead and later was reported to have made a sale.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—Dealers are holding hides at firm price, but few sales are noted, and exporters say they have been unable to put through any deals this week at the advanced prices asked, as Europeans do not come back with orders on offerings cabled. Pennsylvania dealers are, as a rule, asking 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for heavy cows, and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for buffs, but some stock is being offered at these prices f. o. b. New York. Pennsylvania bulls are held at 10c. f. o. b. New York. No sales are reported of New York State, Ohio, Canadian or Southern hides on recent offerings made and the market on these is unchanged. Calfskins are unchanged at last quotations and quiet.

**HORSE HIDES.**—The market continues to rule firm, with moderate stocks available and holders asking strong prices. Outside city whole hides are not quoted in some quarters over \$4.10@4.15, but about 10c. more is mostly asked, but with no sales noted here. Countries are bringing around \$4. Fronts are quotable at \$3.25@3.30, and butts at \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.30.

## Boston.

Dealers are holding firm at advanced prices, but tanners have not as yet raised bids, and little trading is consequently effected with a wide range between holders' and buyers' views. Ohio, etc., buffs are quoted at a range of 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with few offered under 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and few bids at 10c. Extremes are quoted at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Southern are held at 9@9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for best Northern sections 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for middle South, and 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for far South with buyers' bids  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. off.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

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# Chicago Section

Got that fuzzy hat shaved yet?

Gee! but the names they are calling each other!

One wise writer sayeth "Hard work is the best remedy for hard luck."

Fred Busse was never known to run, anyway. Besides—oh, well, he might walk in!

The "good fellow" knows way down in his basement that he ain't the good fellow he's cracked up to be!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Jan. 28 averaged 8.59 cents per pound.

January pork closed at \$25 per barrel and January ribs at \$11.50, with May pork at \$18.30 and May ribs at \$9.77½.

Reciprocity with Canada, the farmers claim, is another low-down trick of the packer to— Oh, well! what's the use?

Old Pop Dunne looks like one of those worth-while long shots. According to the dope sheet, he's good in any kind of going.

Just to show you how rude and nasty some newspaper men can be, one says: "Mayor Busse's bosses don't seem to be able to make up his mind."

Mr. Harry Watcham, assistant manager of the Hotel La Salle, well known to many of our A. M. P. A. members, has been seriously ill, but is slowly recovering.

Noted for his silence, Mayor Busse sticks to his "rep." Even Mullaney is saying nothing, but you can betcher life both of 'em are sawing wood, or screening coal, or something else.

Charles L. Hutchinson, vice-president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, says: "Three words express my views of the trade prospects—A Slow Year." He might have added—"but sure!"

Jevver hear the story of the two holes in the ground? No? Well! Well! Haw! Haw! What is the matter with thou? Where are those seven-cent hogs, anyhow? They are coming—and so's the Fourth of July!

Hon. Willum L. Gregson keeps on predicting that "hogs and products don't seem

to get along together amicably," and L. J. Schwabacher says: "If we have as much of a mix-up in the hog and provision markets last week as we had next, I'm a son-of-a-gun that's what I hope!"

Here are a few pointers evaporated to a consistency of, say, thirty degrees, from voluminous raw material from various sources, etc.:

Corn is too high.  
Legitimate conditions are gradually asserting themselves.  
Hogs are t'ell and gone over May futures.  
The seven-cent hog is on the way.  
Wheat leaders show an uncertain attitude.  
Wheat bears are between a chill and a sweat.  
And there are lots more similar pointers. And the farmer keeps automobiling along unconcernedly!

## MIDWEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The market closed tonight a little lower than last Wednesday. The principal feature of interest has been the strength in the January product, which closed in a very congested condition. Chicago packers have sold product on the strong spots, as have the stock yards crowd, while shorts have covered freely. The May product is still on a 6½c. hog basis, and should the heavy receipts of the past two days let up the bulls will no doubt bid for product again. Stocks are not large, yet as most of the product delivered in January will be, or has been, taken out and current cash demand is taking care of the current production.

The cash trade is fairly good and should improve from now on, especially in the South. The sweet pickle market is slow and easy with little trade. Until we find out whether the long expected heavy hog run has really started, or whether receipts will fall off again we would not advise selling, except of the bulges, and would take ad-

vantage of all weak spots to buy a little product.

## JANUARY HOG SLAUGHTERS.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs for undermentioned months of 1911 and 1910 as follows, according to the Drovers' Journal:

	January, 1911.	December, 1910.
Armour & Co.....	124,700	129,500
Swift & Company.....	76,200	78,700
S. & S. Co.....	56,400	51,500
Morris & Co.....	31,700	31,200
Anglo-American .....	19,800	21,900
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	25,900	21,300
Hammond .....	27,800	27,400
Western P. Co.....	22,800	23,000
Boore & Co.....	8,500	11,000
Roberts & Oake.....	16,800	22,500
Miller & Hart.....	12,300	*.....
Independent P. Co.....	22,400	*.....
Brennan P. Co.....	13,800	*.....
†Others .....	41,600	71,800
Totals .....	500,700	480,800

\*Included in "others" previous to this year. †Including hogs slaughtered by downtown packers.

Totals for other months of 1910 follow: January, 485,400; February, 444,900; March, 296,500; April, 244,300; May, 385,300; June, 434,000; July, 334,000; August, 250,000; September, 266,700; October, 365,400; November, 503,700.

Downtown packers slaughtered 44,083 hogs during January, 1911, against 40,531 during December, 1910, and 55,071 during January, 1910.

Average weight of live stock at Chicago for undermentioned months was as follows:

	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1909.
Cattle .....	987	994	1,019	1,025
Calves .....	156	183	180	169
Hogs .....	226	224	210	203
Sheep .....	90	87	83	84

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## Buy Morris & Company Boned and Fatted Hams

*ROLLED READY FOR BOILING*

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Supreme Brand Boiled Hams. The Ham with a Supreme Flavor When Ordering Specify this Brand. It's Always Safe to Say "Supreme"

## Morris & Company

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

E. ST. LOUIS

OKLAHOMA CITY

ST. JOSEPH

## TANKWATER

Any house producing upwards of 3,000 gallons of tankwater daily should install a Double Effect Evaporator for the manufacture of concentrated tankage. Such an equipment will pay for itself in less than a year. It is important that the apparatus should be of the simplest type possible both as concerns operation and maintenance. These requirements are excellently fulfilled by the

### ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

which combines the proved results of old practice with the latest and best improvements. This machine is built for long life and hard service and can be depended upon to run with a minimum amount of attention and repairs.

Inquiries in regard to our specialty or concerning the TANKWATER PROPOSITION in general should be addressed to

ZAREMBA CO.

ELLCOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO

## AMMONIA ANHYDROUS AND AQUA

Made with special reference to use in Ice and Refrigerating Plants, producing the least deposit for amount of work done



### COCHRANE CHEMICAL CO.

40 CENTRAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

#### AGENCIES

Baltimore, Md., T. H. Butler, 511 Equitable Building.  
Chicago, Ill., James H. Rhodes & Co., 162 W. Kinzie St.  
Cleveland, O., The Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.  
Little Rock, Ark., J. Rudy Smith, 321 E. Markham St.  
New York City, N. Y., Charles Zoller Co., 211 E. 94th St.  
Oklahoma City, Okla., Water Witch Mfg. Co.

Philadelphia, Pa., Robert Keller, 334 North Third St.  
Pittsburg, Pa., Pittsburg Calcium Chloride Works,  
Rebecca St. & Western Ave., North Side. Bell  
Phone, 23 Brady.  
Seattle, Wash., Northwest Ice Machine Co., 516  
First Ave., South.

Washington, D. C., Leckie & Burrow, Hibbs Building.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 23.....	29,045	2,012	47,596	27,983
Tuesday, Jan. 24.....	4,400	2,106	21,842	18,099
Wednesday, Jan. 25.....	21,942	2,005	34,330	20,849
Thursday, Jan. 26.....	6,007	1,037	21,719	10,741
Friday, Jan. 27.....	1,737	349	14,852	5,040
Saturday, Jan. 28.....	1,000	25	4,000	500

Total this week.....	64,230	8,134	144,330	83,212
Previous week.....	75,437	9,300	153,396	100,054
Cor. week, 1910.....	64,462	5,628	116,764	72,901
Cor. week, 1909.....	44,519	4,950	151,297	54,277

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 23.....	8,361	4	9,034	1,770
Tuesday, Jan. 24.....	5,213	172	4,706	2,351
Wednesday, Jan. 25.....	7,873	81	5,540	1,857
Thursday, Jan. 26.....	7,031	109	5,370	3,291
Friday, Jan. 27.....	3,854	143	5,758	843
Saturday, Jan. 28.....	1,000	25	3,000	500

Total this week.....	33,332	534	33,417	10,142
Previous week.....	34,511	935	40,684	8,006
Cor. week, 1910.....	27,435	334	16,503	13,603
Cor. week, 1909.....	23,544	517	42,161	7,494

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 28, 1911.....	262,219	590,036	377,990
Same period, 1910.....	251,759	525,241	309,799

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Jan. 28, 1911.....	453,000
Week previous.....	458,000
Year ago.....	440,000
Two years ago.....	455,000
Total year to date.....	1,879,000

## Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Jan. 28, 1911.....	168,600	341,800	155,200
Week ago.....	177,800	347,700	219,300
Year ago.....	155,400	322,800	154,700
Two years ago.....	122,600	380,200	130,900

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending Jan. 28, 1911:
Armour & Co.....	33,200
Swift & Co.....	17,600
S. & S. Co.....	14,000
Morris & Co.....	8,700
Anglo-American.....	5,000
Boyd-Lunham.....	6,100
Hammond.....	6,800
Western P. Co.....	1,000
Boore & Co.....	5,200
Roberts & Oake.....	3,500
Miller & Hart.....	2,000
Independent P. Co.....	4,200
Brennan P. Co.....	3,300
Others.....	8,300
Totals.....	118,900
Previous week.....	124,000
Year ago.....	100,400
Two years ago.....	121,900
Total year to date.....	469,500
Same period last year.....	462,500

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Jan. 28, 1911.....	\$6.15	\$7.74	\$4.00	\$5.90
Last week.....	6.15	7.97	4.30	6.25
Year ago.....	5.85	8.31	5.30	7.85
Two years ago.....	6.00	6.26	4.75	7.30
Three years ago.....	5.25	4.35	5.00	6.85

CATTLE.	
Good to prime beefs.....	\$6.25@7.10
Fair to good beefs.....	5.50@6.25
Common to fair beefs.....	4.75@5.50
Inferior killers.....	4.00@4.75
Common to fancy yearlings.....	5.75@7.25
Good to choice cows.....	4.25@5.50
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.25
Fair to good calves.....	7.00@8.00
Good to choice calves.....	8.00@8.50
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.00
Feeding steers.....	4.50@6.00
Stockers.....	3.25@5.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@4.35
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.85
Inferior to good canners.....	2.35@2.85
Fair to choice helpers.....	4.25@5.00

Butcher bulls.....	5.00@5.50
Bologna bulls.....	4.00@4.75
HOGS.	
Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$7.75@7.85
Prime to heavy, 300 to 400 lbs.....	7.70@7.80
Choice light butchers, 190 to 220.....	7.85@8.00
Heavy packing, 280 lbs. and up.....	7.65@7.75
Choice to light, 160 to 180 lbs.....	7.85@8.05
Mixed packing, 200 lbs. and up.....	7.70@7.80
Light mixed, 180 to 200 lbs.....	7.75@7.90
Rough heavy packers.....	7.10@7.35
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	7.75@8.00
Pigs, 110 to 140 lbs.....	7.50@7.95
Boars.....	3.00@4.00
*Stags.....	7.75@8.40

\*All stags subject to 50 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.	
Feeding and breeding ewes.....	\$3.00@3.50
Native lambs.....	5.00@6.00
Native ewes.....	3.00@4.10
Fed western lambs.....	3.75@4.25
Fed western wethers.....	4.25@4.75
Feeding yearlings.....	5.00@5.50
Fed yearlings.....	4.50@4.75

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$22.25	\$23.00	\$22.25	\$23.00
May.....	18.27½	18.37½	18.27½	18.37½
July.....	17.80	17.90	17.72½	17.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.35	9.80	9.75	9.77½
May.....	9.70	9.70	9.67½	9.70
September.....	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.50	10.80	10.75	10.75
May.....	9.80	9.82½	9.80	9.82½
July.....	9.65	9.65	9.60	9.65
September.....	9.65	9.65	9.60	9.67½

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	23.00			23.00
May.....	18.42½	18.45	18.37½	18.37½
July.....	18.00	18.00	17.80	17.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.35	10.00	9.95	10.00
May.....	9.82½	9.87½	9.82	9.82½
July.....	9.75	9.77½	9.72½	9.72½
September.....	9.75	9.75	9.72½	9.72½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.75	10.90	10.82½	10.90
May.....	9.82½	9.87½	9.82½	9.82½
July.....	9.67½	9.67½	9.62½	9.65
September.....	9.67½	9.67½	9.62½	9.67½

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	24.75	25.00	24.75	25.00
May.....	18.35	18.37½	18.22½	18.30
July.....	17.72½	17.75	17.65	17.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.95	10.00	9.82½	9.82½
May.....	9.80	9.82½	9.75	9.80
July.....	9.70	9.70	9.65	9.70
September.....	9.75	9.75	9.72½	9.72½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
May.....	9.82½	9.82½	9.75	9.77½
July.....	9.60	9.60	9.55	9.57½
September.....	9.60	9.60	9.55	9.60

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.15	18.17½	18.05	18.12½
July.....	17.45	17.60	17.42½	17.52½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.75	9.77½	9.70	9.72½
July.....	9.65	9.65	9.57½	9.62½
September.....	9.60	9.65	9.60	9.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.70	9.72½	9.67½	9.70
July.....	9.45	9.50	9.42½	9.47½
September.....	9.35	9.35	9.32½	9.32½

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.15	18.40	18.12	18.37
July.....	17.70	17.85	17.75	17.82
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.75	9.85	9.75	9.85
July.....	9.65	9.75	9.65	9.75
September.....	9.65	9.75	9.65	9.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.70	9.85	9.70	9.85
July.....	9.50	9.65	9.50	9.65
September.....	9.52	9.70	9.52	9.70

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.40	18.42½	18.30	18.30
July.....	17.75	17.80	17.70	17.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.87½	9.90	9.82½	9.82½
July.....	9.77½	9.77½	9.70	9.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.82½
July.....	9.67½	9.67½	9.60	9.60

†Bld. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry &amp; Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	10	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	12½	@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	14	@14
Corned Rumps, Native.....	10	@14
Corned Ribs.....	10	@10
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	14	@20
Round Roasts.....	12½	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@14
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@10
Rollad Roast.....	14	@14

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	15	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	@15
Legs, fancy.....	12	@20
Stew.....	10	@12½
Shoulders.....	14	@14
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25	@25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	@12½
Stew.....	@6
Shoulders.....	@10
Hind Quarters.....	@9
Fore Quarters.....	@8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@14

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	@14
Pork Chops.....	@15
Pork Shoulders.....	@14
Pork Tenderloins.....	@35
Pork Butts.....	@18
Spare Ribs.....	@12½
Hocks.....	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	@8
Leaf Lard.....	@14

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	16	@18
Fore Quarters.....	16	@14
Legs.....	16	@20
Breast.....	10	@12½
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	20	@25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20

## Butchers' Offal.

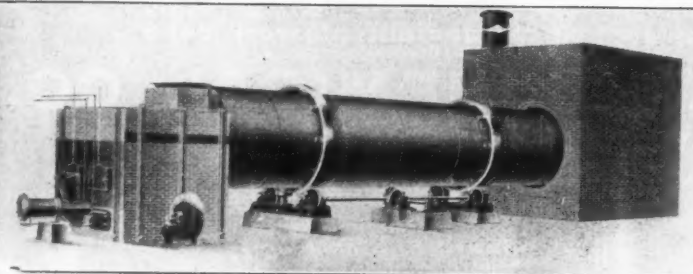
Suet.....	@9
Tallow.....	@4½
Bones, per cwt.....	@11.10
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@13½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	@65

AUTOMATIC  
IMPROVED

## TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.  
68 William St., - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10½@11¼
Native steers, medium	9½@10
Heifers, good	10½@11
Cows	7½@8
Hind Quarters, choice	@13
Fore Quarters, choice	@8¼

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	@ 6½
Steer Chucks	7½@8
Boneless Chucks	@ 8½
Medium Plates	5½@6
Steer Plates	@ 6½
Cow Rounds	7½@8
Steer Rounds	@ 9½
Cow Loins, Heavy	10@12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@14
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	19@22
Strip Loins	8@9
Sirloin Butts	11@11½
Shoulder Cuts	9@9½
Rolls	@11½
Rump Butts	9½@11
Trimnings	@ 7
Shank	@ 5½
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	8@8½
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 9
Steer Ribs, Light	@11½
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@12
Loins Ends, steer, native	@12
Loins Ends, cow	@10½
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 9
Flank Steak	9½@12½
Hind Shanks	@ 4

## Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 6
Hearts	@ 6
Tongues	13@14
Sweetbreads	@22
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 7
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 5½
Brains	0½@7
Kidneys, each	@ 6

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	9@9½
Light Carcass	@11½
Good Carcass	@13½
Good Saddle	@15½
Medium Racks	@12
Good Racks	@13

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 6
Sweetbreads	@55
Pineks	35@45
Heads, each	20@22

## Lamb.

Medium Caul	@ 9
Good Caul	@ 9½
Round Dressed Lambs	@10½
Saddles, Caul	@11½
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 9
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 8½
R. D. Lamb Saddle	@13
Lamb Fries, per pair	7@8
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 7
Good Sheep	@ 9
Medium Saddle	@ 9
Good Saddle	@10½
Medium Racks	@ 6
Good Racks	@ 7
Mutton Legs	@10½
Mutton Loins	@ 8
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	6@7

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11½@12
Pork Loins	@11
Leaf Lard	@10
Tenderloins	@27
Spare Ribs	@10½
Butts	@10½
Hocks	@ 8
Trimnings	@ 8½
Extra Lean Trimnings	@ 9
Tails	@ 6½
Snouts	@ 6½
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6
Blade Bones	@ 6
Blade Meat	@ 8½
Cheek Meat	@ 9½
Hog Livers, per lb.	@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 8½
Skinned Shoulders	@10½
Pork Hearts	@ 5½
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 4½
Pork Tongues	@12
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bones	6@6½
Brains	@ 6
Backfat	@10½
Hams	@13½
Calas	@11½
Belilles	@15
Shoulders	@10½

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 9
Bologna, large, long round, in casings	@ 8½
Choice Bologna	@10½
Viennas	@11

## Frankfurters

Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@11
Tongue	@ 9
Mince	@12½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@13
New England Sausage	@14½
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@14½
Special Compressed Ham	@14
Berliner Sausage	@12½
Boneless Butts in casings	@—
Oxford Butts in casings	@—
Polish Sausage	@11
Garlic Sausage	@11
Country Smoked Sausage	@12½
Farm Sausage	@14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@10½
Pork Sausage, short link	@11½
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8½
Hams, Bologna	@13½

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@27
German Salami, Medium Dry	@20½
Italian Salami	@25½
Holsteiner	@15½
Mettwurst, New	@17½
Farmer	@21
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@21

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.00
Bologna, 1-50	5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickle Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$12.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	\$2.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.95
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.50
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	13.75
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case	30.25

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.50
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@—
Plate Beef	@—
Prime Mess Beef	@—
Extra Mess Beef	@—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@18.00
Rump Butts	@21.00
Mess Pork	@21.50
Clear Fat Backs	@22.00
Family Back Pork	@22.00
Bean Pork	@16.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@13½
Pure lard	@12½
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	@10
Lard, compound	@ 9½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@61
Barrels, ½c. over tierces; half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., ¾ to 1c. over tierces.	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15½@19½
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13@14

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@12½
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@12½
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@12
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 9½
Regular Plates	@ 9½
Short Cleats	@—
Butts	@ 8½
Bacon meats, ½c. to 1c. more.	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@15
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@15
Skinned Hams	@16
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@11½
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@11½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@12½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@23
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@17½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@17½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@15
Dried Beef Sets	@16½
Dried Beef Insides	@18½
Dried Beef Knuckles	@18
Dried Beef Outsides	@16½
Regular Rolled Hams	@21
Smoked Boiled Hams	@20
Boiled Calas	@16
Cooked Loin Rolls	@23
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@16

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@15
Export Rounds	@21
Middles, per set	@62
Beef bungs, per piece	@10½
Beef weasands	@ 8
Beef bladders, medium	@30
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@32
Hog casings, as packed	@35
Hog casings, free of salt	@65
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@15
Hog bungs, large mediums	@10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	@30
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@30
Imported medium sheep casings	@70
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 5

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 3.25
Hoof meal, per unit	3.05 @ 3.10
Concentrated tankage	@ 2.85
Ground tankage, 12%	3.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	3.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	3.00 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.70 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.50@21.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	28.00@28.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00@18.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.	@50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	275.00@300.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00@ 35.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00@ 48.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00@ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., av., per ton	60.00@ 62.50
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton	65.00@ 70.00
Round shin bones, 30-32 lbs., av., per ton	77.50@ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton	92.50@ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50@ 28.50

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.50
Prime steam, loose	@ 9.45
Leaf	@ 9½
Compound	8½@ 8¾
Neutral lard	10½@ 11

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8½@ 9
Oleo No. 2	@ 8
Mutton	@ 8½
Tallow	@ 7¾
Grease, yellow	6½@ 6¾
Grease, A white	7½@ 7¾

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	100@105
Extra No. 1 lard oil	@ 67
No. 1 lard oil	@ 65
No. 2 lard oil	@ 62
Oleo oil, extra	9¾@ 9½
Oleo oil, No. 2	9¼@ 9¾
Oleo stock	8¾@ 9
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	72@75
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	68@70
Corn oil, loose	6.25@6.35

## TALLOW.

Edible	7½@ 7¾
Prime city	7½@ 7¾
No. 1 Country	7½@ 7¾
Packers' prime	7½@ 7¾
Packers' No. 1	7@ 7½
Packers' No. 2	6½@ 6¾
Renderers' No. 1	@ 7

## GREASES.

White, choice	7½@ 7¾
White, "A"	7@ 7½
White, "B"	6¾@ 7
Bone	6½@ 6¾
House	6¼@ 6½
Yellow	6¾@ 6¾
Brown	6@ 6½
Glue Stock	6½@ 6¾
Garbage grease	@ 5½

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.50 @50½
P. S. Y., soap grade	@50
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f.a.	3¼@ 3½
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f.a.	2 @ 2½

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.82 @ 85
Oak pork barrels	.95 @ 97½
Lard tierces	1.25@1.27

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4½@ 6¾
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7½
Borax	3¾@ 4

Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4½
Plantation, granulated	@ 4½
Yellow, clarified	@ 4½

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 1.

Under ordinary circumstances 27,000 cattle on Monday at this time of the year would mean a sharp upturn in the market, but the fresh meat trade has been in bad shape, and complaint is heard from all quarters, both here and in the East, as to the poor demand; consequently, while disappointing, it was not exactly surprising when Monday's trade failed to develop any activity at all. Sellers fought for higher prices, and buyers were equally as insistent in their demands that concessions be made, all of which resulted in a very slow, stagnant market, which in the closing hours ruled 10c. lower. Most sales on Tuesday showed a loss of 10 @ 15c. per cwt. as compared with last week's finish, and the market closed weak on all kinds. Wednesday (today) receipts are estimated at 26,000, which is an unusually heavy mid-week supply, and considerably in excess of the trade requirements. Buyers were very apathetic, and the market was fully 15c. lower, making a decline of 25c. per cwt. for the week.

The market on butcher stuff opened slow on Monday, but when it developed that the percentage of butcher stuff in the receipts would be very moderate the trade became more animated and closed very strong, and in some cases a little higher. Tuesday's market opened steady, but the market slumped off 10@15c. at the close, and as today's run of 26,000 cattle is very heavy for Wednesday, the general trade is ruling 10 @ 15c. lower. The demand for butcher stuff, however, is quite good, and cows and heifers are selling much better proportionately than steer cattle. The calf market is steady today at the recent severe decline, which amounts to \$1@1.25 per cwt. during the past week, but the calf trade is almost as uncertain as the weather.

With a run of 45,000 hogs today the market is ruling 20@25c. lower. Bulk of the weighty butchers sold at \$7.50, but would not bring over \$7.45 on the late market. Light butchers, weighing around 200@220 lbs., sold at \$7.55@7.60; good light, \$7.60@7.75. Heavy sows are in very poor demand and selling in small lots around \$7@7.10. Indications are that there will be a pretty free movement of hogs now for some time, and the tendency of the market will be towards a little lower level. The market on sheep and lambs from a slow opening on Monday morning grew steadily lower and today's 10 to 15c. decline puts values at the lowest point of the season. All classes of live stock have suffered a serious decline this week, and it will take a week or so of very moderate receipts to relieve the congestion and improve the demand. Four loads of lambs from Kaneville, Ill., that sold at \$6.20 on Monday, and lambs from Michigan that brought 6c. yesterday were the only ones at the price, both sales being made by us. Quotations: Good to prime wethers, \$4.10@4.25; poor to medium wethers, \$3.60 @ 3.85; fat light yearlings, \$3.10@3.35; fat heavy yearlings, \$4.35@4.85; good to choice ewes, \$3.85@4; poor to medium ewes, \$3.35 @ 3.60; good to prime lambs, \$5.90@6.10; poor to medium lambs, \$5.60@5.85; feeding lambs, \$5.45@5.70; feeding wethers, \$3.60@4; cull lambs, \$4.85@5.35.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 31.

Fat cattle are moving freely now, and the market is lower this week. Heavy steers are plentiful, and show the greatest decline today, 10 cents in most cases, and in some

instances more. The run today is 13,000 head, a little larger than recent Tuesdays, and in conjunction with the supply of 15,000 head yesterday, it insures a liberal total for the week. There is one class of cattle that has not been disturbed by recent weaknesses in the beef cattle market, and that is stockers and feeders. Cows and heifers have been holding up pretty good, but are weak to 10 lower today. Calves are 25 to 50 cents lower in the last week, but that is mainly on account of lack of quality. Fewer prime veals come to market at this season than any other time during the year. Best steers here today brought \$6.20, bulk \$5.70 to \$6.10. Prime medium weight steers are still quotable at \$6.75, but there is a sharp distinction between the prime and the near prime. Cows bring \$4 to \$5, heifers \$4.75 to \$6, bulls \$4 to \$5, calves \$4.50 to \$8.25.

Outside order buyers entered the hog market this morning with large orders, and bought hogs steady for awhile, but a decline set in early, and most of the stuff sold 5 to 10c. lower, run 15,000 head today. Light hogs are now impressively at the top, sales today \$7.70 to \$7.77½, medium weights next in the list, \$7.65 to \$7.75, heavy weights last, \$7.60 to \$7.70. Chicago is the only big market that shows an increase of any moment in hog receipts this month over last January, which is because of favorable feeding conditions in that territory for two or three years. Kansas City shows a small increase over last January, but receipts here, 210,000 head, are less than half the number received in January 1908, the biggest month on record at Kansas City.

Sheep and lambs were off a little yesterday, and are 10 to 15c. lower today. Best lambs are now well below six dollars, top today \$5.85, most sales within a quarter of that figure, yearlings \$5.35, wethers \$4.40, ewes worth \$4.10. Some of the poorly finished lambs are being taken as feeders, around fifty cents under fat stock prices, and a train of New Mexico wethers sold for the feed lot last week at \$4. Receipts here this month foot up 180,000 head, biggest January on record here in receipts of sheep and lambs, and 25,000 head more than last January.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	4,573	12,016	6,218
Fowler .....	1,783	.....	2,186
S. & S. ....	4,951	10,711	3,613
Swift .....	4,934	8,986	9,597
Cudahy .....	3,372	7,683	4,221
Morris & Co. ....	4,312	5,868	4,930
Am. D. B. & P. Co. ....	.....	.....	.....
Ruddy .....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers .....	108	55	24
Total .....	24,033	45,319	30,789

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 1.

This week's steer market opened in much the same manner as did that of the previous week, the strongest call being for the lighter weights of good killing quality. Tuesday's receipts comprised approximately 4,000 head. While a few steady deals were made, they were only on the weighty kinds between 1,400 and 1,500 lbs., which sold from \$6.50 to 6.90, a carload weighing 1,580 lbs. bringing the latter price. Supply of 2,500 head today, Wednesday, was unusually light, but quite sufficient to satisfy the demand of buyers. Quarantine territory has been pretty well represented for this time of the year. Some choice Oklahoma beefs topped the week at \$6.30 on Monday, several loads of lighter weight bringing \$5.35@5.45, while a load of 1,437-lb. steers sold at \$6.10. General trend

of the quarantine trade has been influenced by native conditions as described.

So far this week our hog receipts have amounted to 30,000 head, which is a decline of 3,000 under the same period a week ago, but a gain of about 13,000 over the same period a year ago. The month of January, 1911, shows a gain in hog receipts of 25,539 head over January, 1910. Monday's trade was on a 5@10c. higher basis than last week's close, the good medium and light hogs receiving the big end of the advance. These sold mostly at \$8.10@8.15, while packers secured the bulk of the heavy kinds at \$7.65 @ 7.75, bulk of all kinds realizing \$7.85@7.95. Receipts of Tuesday comprised 11,500 head and the market opened on about a steady level with Monday. A late clearance was made, however, at about a nickel decline on the bulk of the supply. Today's market was rather draggy throughout, and bulk of sales were made on a 25c. lower basis. Light weight hogs topped at \$7.95. Most of the shipping hogs sold at \$7.70@7.80; packers, \$7.40@7.65.

Monday's sheep receipts consisted largely of Colorado lambs and the market in general was on a steady basis compared with last week's close. The top of \$6.05 was obtained on 696 head of Kansas lambs averaging 82 lbs. Some Colorados of medium grade weighing 74 and 76 lbs. brought \$6. Tuesday's market was topped by a lot of Colorado lambs averaging 73 lbs., which brought \$6.10. Top today, Wednesday, was \$6; lambs of close to the same weight and quality yesterday bringing a nickel more. Good mutton sheep have been scarce and sold this week for \$3.90@4.15. A string of Western yearlings was on Tuesday's market, averaged 80 lbs., and sold for \$5.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Jan. 31.

Aside from evidences of increasing nervousness in the cattle market there have been no radical changes in prices for some time past. Receipts have been smaller than anticipated owing to the mild and open weather which is exceptionally favorable for feeding operations, and demand has been good for light and handy weight beefs right along. Discrimination against the plain and heavy cattle continues, and the spread in values is narrower than it has been for a long time. Best heavy cattle have sold at \$6.35, while only fair light weights are bringing \$5.65. For the fair to good 1,050 to 1,300-pound beefs it is largely a \$5.75@6.10 market. Cows and heifers are meeting with a very broad outlet and values have been well sustained right along. Poor to prime stock goes at a range of \$3@5.60, with fair to good butcher and beef stock mainly around \$4@4.60.

While there has been only a moderate increase in supplies of hogs it has been sufficient to enable packers to force values to a lower level, although they are apparently anxious for the hogs at the lower prices, and the stuff continues to move freely. All classes of buyers are still favoring the light and butcher weight hogs and discriminating against the rough and heavy hogs, but the fair to good hogs of all weights sell within a comparatively narrow range. Weather conditions are favorable for feeders, and the quality of the offerings is better than it usually is at this time of the year. With 13,000 hogs on sale today the market was 5@10c. lower. Tops brought \$7.60 as against \$7.70 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.40@7.50 as against \$7.50 @ 7.67 a week ago.

Sheep and lamb values have been working lower under the influence of liberal supplies and bad markets down East, but demand for fat stock is good and there is still some competition from feeder buyers. Good lambs are quoted \$4.50@5.90; yearlings, \$4.25@4.75; wethers, \$3.50@4, and ewes \$3.25@3.75.

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, Feb. 3.—Market quiet; West—extra India mess, \$10.25; Middle West, \$10.10@10.20; city steam, \$9.87½; refined Continent, \$10.50; South American, \$11.25; Brazil, kegs, \$12.25; compound, 8¼@8½c.

### Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 126s. Pork, prime mess, 93s. 6d.; shoulders, 52s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 59s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 62s.; long clear, 64s. 6d.; bellies, 60s. Tallow, prime city, 36s. 9d.; choice, 37s. 6d. Turpentine, 58s. 9d. Rosin, common, 15s. 4½d. Lard, spot prime Western, 51s. American refined in pails, 52s. 6d.; 2 28-lb. pails, 51s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white new, 59s.; colored, 61s. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, —. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 6d. to 37s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, crude, loose (Hull), 29s. 3d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

### Provisions.

A better tone prevailed during the day on lighter hog receipts. Offerings were only moderate.

### Tallow.

No important change is noted in conditions. Consumers are showing but small inquiry. City tallow 7½c.

### Oleo and Lard Stearine.

Further concessions were made to dispose of stuff. Demand is slow. Market quoted at 8¼c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Inspired by cheaper crude oil offerings were again freer in the future market during the early trading. Some "hedge" selling was noted.

Market closed steady, with liquidation in small volume, and on further "short" covering there was a disposition to await developments in the crude market. Sales, 17,500 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.13@7.20. Crude, prompt, 44@44½c. per gal. Closing quotations on futures: February, \$7.06@7.08; March, \$7.08@7.09; April, \$7.09@7.11; May, \$7.11@7.12; June, \$7.15@7.16; July, \$7.17@7.19; August, \$7.20@7.26; September, \$7.22@7.28; good off oil, \$6.85@7.08; off oil, \$6.85@7.08; winter oil, \$7.30@7.90; summer white, \$7.10@7.90.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Market slow, 5c. higher; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$7.40@7.60; mixed and butchers', \$7.30@7.70; heaviest, \$7.05@7.58; rough, \$7.05@7.25; Yorkers, \$7.10@7.90; pigs, \$7.40@7.90; cattle steady; beefs, \$4.80@6.80; cows and heifers, \$2.60@5.75; Texas steers, \$4@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.70@5.65; Westerns, \$4.30@5.50. Sheep market strong; natives, \$2.40@4.30; Western, \$2.25@4.30; yearlings, \$4.40@5.50; lambs, \$4.25@6.10.

Kansas City, Feb. 3.—Hog market higher; \$7.75@8.35.

East Buffalo, Feb. 3.—Hog market higher; \$8.00 on sale at \$7.65@8.15.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—Market higher; \$7.50@7.85.

Pittsburg, Feb. 3.—Hog market active, higher; at \$7.75@8.55.

Cleveland, Feb. 3.—Hog market 5@10c. higher; at \$7.70@8.

Omaha, Feb. 3.—Hogs strong; \$7.15@7.45. Indianapolis, Feb. 3.—Hogs higher; \$7.55@7.90.

## OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

### (Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 2.—All eyes are turned towards the hog market and hog arrivals, as that will determine the future value of lard. The arrivals of hogs since last November are about ten per cent. below the corresponding period of the previous season, but the weights of the hogs this season are better than last season, and hence the lard production ought to be thus far in the two seasons about equal in quantity. The low price of corn is bound to make liberal feeding and liberal hog arrivals, but there is considerable uncertainty when the latter will materialize. The present situation of the entire provision list is weak and the price of neutral lard is sliding down hill with it. The demand from Europe for oleo oil is getting slack and prices are tumbling now for all grades—for the best grades as well as for the lower grades—and it doesn't look like an improvement in this situation during the present month.

[Additional Market Reports on page 24.]

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

### SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	8,520	1,500
Kansas City	500	2,326	
Omaha	25	3,900	200
St. Louis	500	7,972	200
St. Joseph	200	2,000	
Sioux City	100	3,000	1,000
St. Paul	300	1,200	100
Oklahoma City	150	400	
Fort Worth	600	1,000	800
Milwaukee		2,123	
Peoria		800	
Indianapolis	300	2,000	
Pittsburg	600	4,000	1,400
Cincinnati	149	1,747	76
Buffalo	125	1,600	3,000
New York	1,917	1,385	5,217

### MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1911.

Chicago	26,000	30,527	23,000
Kansas City	15,000	9,000	10,000
Omaha	4,700	4,900	11,000
St. Louis	4,500	3,918	1,800
St. Joseph	2,000	4,500	1,000
Sioux City	3,500	2,200	700
St. Paul	1,800	2,100	1,500
Oklahoma City	500	1,000	
Fort Worth	3,800	3,200	800
Milwaukee		2,123	
Peoria		1,400	
Indianapolis	500	1,500	
Pittsburg	3,000	9,000	4,000
Cincinnati	1,217	3,445	125
Cleveland	500	2,000	2,000
Buffalo	3,200	9,600	14,400
New York	3,592	8,259	8,900

### TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1911.

Chicago	4,000	19,675	18,000
Kansas City	13,000	13,928	8,000
Omaha	7,800	9,700	1,300
St. Louis	4,000	10,140	5,500
St. Joseph	3,000	6,500	3,000
Sioux City	2,100	3,500	700
St. Paul	1,800	8,200	2,500
Oklahoma City	650	600	
Fort Worth	3,200	2,000	
Milwaukee		2,229	
Peoria		1,600	
Indianapolis	1,350	5,000	
Pittsburg		2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	294	2,925	37
Cleveland	100	1,500	4,000
Buffalo	100	1,300	1,600
New York	449	3,043	2,748

### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1911.

Chicago	28,000	44,392	25,000
Kansas City	9,000	13,728	7,000
Omaha	5,700	11,490	11,000
St. Louis	2,500	12,325	5,000
St. Joseph	5,000	7,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,200	5,000	700
St. Paul	1,100	3,000	600
Oklahoma City	350	2,500	
Fort Worth	4,800	2,500	100
Milwaukee		4,617	
Peoria		2,200	
Indianapolis		6,000	
Pittsburg		3,000	

Cincinnati	529	3,349	445
Cleveland	100	2,500	2,400
Buffalo	125	2,900	6,000
New York	1,871	4,121	6,928

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1911.

Chicago	6,000	28,000	10,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,500	5,000
Omaha	3,300	8,700	5,700
St. Louis	1,800	2,320	1,500
St. Joseph	2,000	6,000	1,500
Sioux City	700	3,500	200
St. Paul	700	1,500	100
Fort Worth	2,500	2,500	
Milwaukee		1,286	
Peoria		1,200	
Indianapolis		5,000	
Pittsburg		4,500	800
Cincinnati	888	3,439	628
Buffalo		4,500	8,000
New York	676	1,966	4,905

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1911.

Chicago	1,500	15,000	4,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,500	1,000
Omaha	400	5,000	500
St. Louis	1,000	7,500	1,000
St. Joseph	500	3,500	500
Sioux City	400	3,000	500
Fort Worth	1,100	2,200	
St. Paul	500	1,500	200
Indianapolis		5,000	
Cleveland		2,000	

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Jan. 28, 1911:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	30,619
Kansas City	24,033
Omaha	14,620
St. Joseph	9,550
Cudahy	614
Sioux City	4,341
South St. Paul	3,766
Indianapolis	3,272
New York and Jersey City	16,004
Philadelphia	3,116
Pittsburg	2,626

### HOGS.

Chicago	114,083
Kansas City	55,319
Omaha	39,900
St. Joseph	26,155
Cudahy	12,695
Sioux City	16,223
Ottumwa	8,835
Cedar Rapids	13,394
South St. Paul	18,082
Indianapolis	16,749
New York and Jersey City	31,947
Philadelphia	4,468
Pittsburg	16,525

### SHEEP.

Chicago	73,579
Kansas City	30,759
Omaha	24,486
St. Joseph	14,807
Cudahy	160
Sioux City	1,495
South St. Paul	1,630
Indianapolis	708
New York and Jersey City	42,119
Philadelphia	8,287
Pittsburg	8,070

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 30, 1911.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,460	1,475	11,637	14,395
New York	3,701	1,821	3,853	12,752
Lehigh Valley	3,468	600	10,800	—
Central Union	3,545	681	16,057	—
Scattering	—	122	39	4,800
Totals	13,174	4,699	43,018	31,947
Totals last week	12,675	5,146	45,767	33,177

### WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Sulzberger & Sons, Minnetonka	397	—	700
Sulzberger & Sons, Bohemian	250	—	—
J. Shamberg & S., Minnetonka	400	—	—
W. Shamberg & S., Bohemian	205	899	—
Swift Beef Co., Minnetonka	—	—	775
Morris Beef Co., Lauretic	—	—	882
W. Daniels, Bermudian	17	—	—
Total exports	1,269	899	2,357
Total exports last week	933	—	2,696

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

### WEEKLY REPORT TO JANUARY 30, 1911.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	1,269	899	2,357
Boston	1,123	453	—
Baltimore	438	—	—
Portland	400	—	—
Exports to—			
London	797	—	1,475
Liverpool	1,895	899	882
Glasgow	250	453	—
Manchester	271	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	17	—	—
Totals to all ports	3,230	1,352	2,357
Totals to all ports last week	3,217	450	2,676

# Government Inspection

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# Retail Section

## EVIL OF OVERSTOCKING THE BUTCHER SHOP

### A Pronit-Killing Habit Which Too Many Butchers Follow

By a Veteran Retailer.

Wake up, ye knights of the cleaver and saw!  
Listen to me while I lay down the law:  
When your shop is clear of stale pieces of meat  
How cheerfully the inspector you greet.  
You need no longer fear,  
The reason is clear—  
There's no musty smell, and the ice house is sweet.  
How did you do it?  
Why, you bought just enough meat!

You've fattened the public, and nary a thank,  
Now get busy and fatten that account in your bank!

The evil of buying too much stock—how many of you stop to think what this means?

You buy expensive cash registers to control your sales, charge accounts and clerks. You buy still more expensive horses, wagons, harness, blankets and the necessary fixings of first-class rigs. You spare no expense in the interest of your business. In winter you get your horses rough-shod or sharpened, and buy rubber pads to save them as much as possible; all of which is necessary expense. For the best interests of your business, after spending all this money, it is natural to suppose you would be economical wherever possible. But are you?

The average butcher, when he goes to market to lay in his goods for the week's end, knows just what he can use over Saturday. For example, say he needs six cattle, a dozen sheep, a dozen lambs, two or three calves, two barrels of fowl, the same of roasting chickens and broilers, a few roosters, ducks and small stuff.

What do nine out of ten of you do? You buy your six cattle, and then go to another house in search of small stock. You see two or three hinds or loins of beef, or three or four ribs, and more out of curiosity than anything else you price them. The salesman naturally wants to "clean up," and he will price them to you at a little less than market price. And you fall, just like the woman at a bargain sale who buys what she doesn't really need—just because it is cheap!

You buy a few odds and ends of beef cuts that you don't really need and think "Well, they're cheap. I'll have a special sale of roast beef or sirloin steaks on Saturday," never stopping to think that almost every butcher in the city has done the same thing. They're all having special sales! That was all very well years ago, when meats were so very much cheaper that you could afford it.

But here's the rub. You have bought two or three hundred pounds of beef alone more than you really need. Your six cattle would have been plenty.

#### The Same Thing With Small Stock.

Then take your small stock. You buy the necessary number that you know will carry you through. The salesman, who is a better business man than you are, makes it worth your while to clean up a certain lot.

You all know how often this happens. Yes? The result is that you have three or four and sometimes six sheep or lambs more than you need—all the way from 200 to 250

pounds—and again you think, "Well, I'll make a big sign. 'Special Sale of Legs of Mutton,' 'Special Sale of Chucks of Lamb.'" But it's the same old story of overstocking!

To continue. Veal is dear and you buy just what you need, and "beat it" for the poultry market. Here again you no doubt mean very well, but, like a woman at a bargain sale, you simply cannot resist temptation. You price just two barrels of fowl. The salesman here again is a better business man than you. Perhaps he has a few, or even just one broken lot of fowls, and after you have bought your two barrels he makes the broken lot a much lower price, and again you fall. You think, "Well, it's only fifty or seventy-five pounds extra, and I'll put them on the bargain counter."

With your roasting chickens, broilers, ducks, etc., the very same thing happens seven times out of ten. Perhaps you need 100 pounds of roosters. The salesman says: "If I break the barrel I'll have to charge you more," which is correct. To save the difference you take the barrel, possibly 200 pounds.

The other stuff, such as calf livers, squabs, sweetbreads, etc., is so expensive that you don't dare to buy any more than you need, so you finish up and get back to the shop.

#### Getting Down to Figures.

Now, let's figure the mistake you have made. First, about 300 pounds of beef; second, about 250 pounds of lamb or mutton. That's 500 pounds. Add to that 50 or 75 pounds of fowl and 100 pounds of roosters; that's 675 pounds of stock that you did not need. Averaging your "bargains" at only 10 cents per pound, it is close to \$70 that you have paid out for what you did not need.

But this is not the worst. You all know that when meat is high and scarce, how careful you cut and trim, and what an example this is to your journeymen. Ever notice of a Saturday evening, when you are almost sold out, how careful the men cut; how few pieces they make and what a price they get? Scarcity makes it more valuable in their eyes.

But when there is a special sale of everything and they know they are overstocked, they take it for granted the boss has bought the meat very cheap and must get rid of it at any price (as a master butcher seldom tells his employees what he pays for goods). The result is that the bargain-counter prices prevail all over the shop. The meat has no value in their eyes.

They cut and slash any old way, giving a few private bargains of their own to favorite customers. They throw trimmings in the fat and bone cans that they would not dream of disposing of that way ordinarily. The business methods of the whole shop are demoralized.

Then, too, special sale signs cause much

dissatisfaction, because when the "specials" are gone the trade insists on getting the same bargains that were sold in the early part of the day. If they don't get it they leave in a huff, and if they do get it you lose money.

And so when it's time to close on Saturday night you have a house full of pieces that are of very little value. Your choice cuts are gone. You are filled up with stew lamb, and all this stuff that was handled all day Saturday is kept over till Monday morning, overhauled, trimmed and trimmed, until the fat and bone cans again have a double share. You must go out and buy odds and ends to even things up, and you know how you have to pay for that on a Monday morning, and whatever meat of any kind you have left is stale and needs more trimming.

Did any of you ever stop to think of any other business where goods is bought and then thrown away, particularly in such a hard business and where the profits are so small?

#### Outsiders Beat You at Your Own Game.

There are men in New York City, for instance, running chains of shops who have less experience than hundreds, even thousands, of you, who have so systematized their business that absolutely nothing is wasted. And they are not even in their stores to give them their personal attention. They have been exceptionally successful. Their methods are known to the entire trade, and the reason is that they buy what they need when they need it; their goods are always fresh; there is no musty odor in their shops. A customer will usually forgive a tough piece of meat, but never a stale piece.

And all you butchers, knowing these facts, persist in doing the same thing over and over again, year in and year out, and then wondering where the profits are! Don't wonder any longer. Buy just what you need. Run short if necessary, which is a whole lot better than making the bone and fat man rich.

Buy when you need it, and your journeymen will appreciate the value of perishable goods. If they slash and are careless, blame yourself, not them. It's the example you set, and you alone are to blame.

If there is one retail butcher among the thousands who read this article who will dispute or contradict a single assertion herein contained, let him write to The National Provisioner, and the writer would be glad to go over every item in detail with him and show him where he is wrong. L. A.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Work is started on a new model meat market at Atlantic City, N. J., for A. Salus & Sons.

A new meat market will be opened at Greenfield, Mass., to be known as the Ames Street Market.

Hammond & Robbins will open a new meat market at Onset Bay, Mass.

James Bell, a well-known meat dealer at Buffalo, N. Y., died last week.

J. W. Ryan has sold his meat market at St. Albans, Vt., to A. J. Loader.

R. L. McCormick has purchased the bankrupt stock of T. J. Conniff's meat market.

W. J. Tremelling will open a new meat market at Coal City, Ill.

Wm. Bradford has purchased the McGregor meat market at Manton, Mich.

The Ivamy Company, Plainfield, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by F. Ivamy, P. V. Ivamy and others.

J. W. Kerr, a well-known butcher at Baltimore, Md., died last week.

# WHOLESALE **LIVE POULTRY** DEPARTMENT

OF

## CONRON BROS. COMPANY

at Nos. 661 to 663 Brook Avenue, New York City, with *railroad facilities for unloading cars of live poultry direct into the house, enabling them to handle live poultry to advantage. Will open the business some time in February. Every convenience will be offered to shippers of and dealers in live poultry.*

C. C. Robb has opened his meat market at Fairmont, W. Va.

H. S. Jarrett has closed his meat market at Brookfield, Mass.

Fred Horton has purchased a meat market at Mansfield, Mass.

A. Lafrance has sold his meat market at Adams, Mass., to Moses Lebeau.

Mooney Brothers will open a meat market at Palacios, Tex.

Lindsay & Sanderson have opened a meat market at Cornish, N. H.

C. Sorenson will open a new meat market at Superior, Wis.

A new meat market has been opened by E. Pevote at Port Arthur, Tex.

The meat firm of Schaeffer & Loucks at Schoharie, N. Y., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Willard Schaeffer will carry on the business.

J. H. Bumbaugh will open a meat market at Mont Alto, Pa.

Beaudoin Brothers have opened a new meat market at Pittsfield, Mass.

W. Amedon has purchased the meat market of M. Pickett at Manchester Depot, Vt.

E. Ladd has opened a meat market at Laconia, N. H.

Jess Baker has sold his meat market at Elgin, Tex., to J. D. Hemphill.

The meat market of G. T. Nicholls at Hudson, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

Schedules in bankruptcy of William Zick, dealer in meat and poultry at 636 Hudson street, New York, N. Y., show liabilities of \$4,181 and assets of \$2,900.

Gus Heckel has opened a meat market at E. Bradford, Pa.

N. S. Ewing has purchased the City Meat Market from Whalen Bros., at Kerwin, Kas.

Ed. Schreiber has purchased the City Meat Market at Cunningham, Kas., from his father.

Roy Murray and Ralph Holman have opened a new grocery and meat market at Leavenworth, Kas. Mr. Murray will have charge of the meat department.

J. P. Hayes has purchased the butcher shop of Miller & Morris at Chapman, Kas.

Hyde & Son have succeeded to the meat business of Hyde & Tubbs at Freeport, Mich.

Burton Gates has disposed of his North Side Meat Market at Grand Ledge, Mich., to Thos. West.

Osborn Brothers have purchased the butcher shop of Frank Robles at Bronson, Kas.

J. R. Millsap has purchased the Schrepel meat market at St. John, Kas.

A. C. Farrow is opening a meat market in connection with his grocery store at Garnett, Kan.

D. A. Krauss has sold out the City Meat Market at Pentwater, Mich., to Ora Fuller & Co.

Frank La Bar has purchased the meat business of Mr. Darling at Mancelona, Mich.

John Friend has sold out his meat market to John Long at Petoskey, Mich.

A. R. McKellar has moved his City Meat Market into new quarters at Scottsville, Kan.

O. P. White has leased his meat market at Severy, Kan., to Neal Brothers.

Barnes & Snyder have engaged in the meat business at Wanette, Okla.

Calvin Willis has disposed of his interest in the meat market at Wanette, Okla., to his partner, J. W. Lackey.

Hanby & McCracken have purchased the meat market of P. B. Cole & Son at Medicine Lodge, Kan.

The Blue Island Avenue Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500.

I. E. McKenzie has purchased the meat business of Charles Ward at Anatone, Wash.

Junchase & Graf have engaged in the meat business at Metaline Falls, Wash.

McCair, Fix & Plunket have opened a new butcher shop at Ritzville, Wash.

Mr. Hill has succeeded to the entire business of the meat firm of Clalland & Hill at Winnebago, Neb.

Key & Warner have purchased the stock of meats of W. E. Dubert, at Mitchell, Neb.

Henry Westlake has sold his meat market at Murdock, Neb., to A. Bauer.

The dissolution is reported of the grocery and meat firm of Gilbert & Baca, at Belen, N. M.

Ed. Crocker is erecting a model meat market at Nickerson, Neb.

J. T. Moore has opened a first class meat market of Rock Island, Ill.

Parker & Huffman have opened a new meat market at Daleville, Ind.

A. Mehlem has purchased the meat market of G. Isaac at Freeport, Ill.

S. F. Fry has purchased the Shindler meat market at Defiance, Ohio.

D. Reynolds has purchased the meat market of W. J. Holzworth, at Cambridge, Ohio.

W. N. Warren has opened a meat market at Marietta, Ohio.

### BUTCHERS MUST PAY LICENSE.

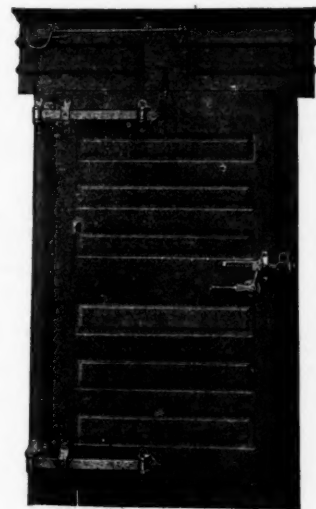
The city officials of Reading, Pa., have sued fourteen butchers on the charge of failing to take out a license to do business within the city limits, as required by ordinance. The license fee is \$10 per annum.

Butchers and milkmen balked at the payment of the fee and the latter fought the ordinance on the grounds that it was illegal. Judge Endlich, however, decided that it was legal and was sustained by the higher courts. A majority of the milkmen have since taken out their licenses, but many of the butchers have not yet done so.

### MUST KEEP HANDS OFF MEATS.

Meat and Milk Inspector Nelson Leadman, of McKeesport, Pa., has issued an order to all the meat dealers of that city not to permit purchasers to handle meats in their markets. Inspector Leadman says that this rule is in accordance with the modern sanitary laws, and has been successfully applied in the meat markets of Pittsburg.

## TO STAND THE GAFF



Packers and warehousemen want a door on their coolers and freezers that will "stand the gaff." They want a fastener that's easy to work and yet is a sure locker.

We have bid on and landed some of the biggest packers' jobs there were to be had. Shows our doors and our prices are right, doesn't it? We'll give you a list of these jobs if you want it.

Find out about our door by writing us or ask any of our customers their opinion.

Write for Catalog.

## JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland

# New York Section

J. E. Maurer, of the S. & S. sales department, was in New York this week.

A. R. Fay, head of the Swift railroad department, was in New York this week.

Vice-President G. F. Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company is on a tour of the South and Cuba.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending January 28 averaged 8.98 cents per pound.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Wm. Zick, dealer in meat and poultry at No. 636 Hudson street, show liabilities \$4,181 and assets \$2,990.

A. Silz, the big poultry and game dealer, has instituted a provision department at his West 14th street headquarters, and will handle all provision staples and specialties.

The employees of C. Schuck & Company, Harlem and Bronx butchers, will have their annual festivities at Ebling's Casino, in 156th street, the Bronx, on Thursday evening, Feb. 9.

The Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1, Captain Wm. Delmage, will hold its annual fancy dress ball at Maennerchor Hall, in 56th street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 9.

The annual entertainment and ball of the Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers of America, occurs next Wednesday evening, February 8, at the Imperial, Brooklyn. This is always a big event.

C. H. Kane, head of the Swift construction department, was in New York this week looking over the construction work at the Jersey City plant, where extensive additions are going forward.

Samuel Buckley, who has been manager of the Jacob Dold branch in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, since the firm opened its branch there, has been transferred to the Westchester Market house of the same company.

There was an incipient strike of drivers for the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company this week, but it lasted just one day. The men had a grievance against their foreman, but went back to work pending an investigation.

J. A. Howard, of the executive staff of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, returned to New York this week from Chicago, where he has been making his headquarters for some time. Mr. Howard will spend a good deal of time at this end of the line from now on.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Poultry and Game Trade Association, on Wednesday, a resolution was unanimously passed placing the association on record as in favor of the removal of the tariff on poultry. At the next regular meeting of the association, the matter of limited storage on poultry will be discussed.

Abraham Kassel, wholesale poultry dealer in West Washington Market, and also a dealer in real estate, has gone into involuntary bankruptcy. Judge Holt appointed Irving L. Ernst receiver, with a bond of \$1,500, as it was stated in the application

that the assets are \$3,000 and liabilities more than \$10,000.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending January 28, 1911, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 2,674 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,147 lbs.; the Bronx, 5 lbs.; total, 7,826 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 805 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,647 lbs.; Brooklyn, 740 lbs.; total, 4,387 lbs.

The hotel and club stewards and superintendents affiliated with the Stewards' Association of this city are active in their preparations for the seventeenth annual ball to be held at Palm Garden on Wednesday evening, February 8. The ball room will have entirely new and novel decorations, and the orchestra of forty musicians will discourse all the up-to-date dance music. The boxes have been disposed of among persons prominent in local and public life.

The small stock market at the present time appears to present an opportunity for retailers to get even on some of their past losses. Slaughterers are selling dressed lambs this week at just about what they cost alive a year ago at this time. With top lambs around 10 to 10½ cents retailers have not as a rule reduced their prices to any extent, and as retail prices were based on 14 to 17 cent lambs, the result can be figured. This is where the butcher gets a chance to "make up."

The "drawn poultry" bill has been introduced in the New York legislature again, this time by Assemblyman Cross. It is bill No. 72, and is intended to prohibit the sale of any slaughtered game, animal or poultry unless the same shall have been drawn within twelve hours after slaughter. This year the opponents of this bill can produce the federal government report of the investigation of this question, which declares emphatically against drawn poultry.

Elias Diamand, the big butcher fixture manufacturer, has installed the following equipment in addition to that recently reported in the columns of The National Provisioner: Gustave Waeder, 535 Jersey avenue, Jersey City; Paul Kruger, 415 Avenue C., Bayonne, N. J.; Paul Benziger and Frank Mannix, 47 Renwick street, New York City; Henry Wetzel, 74 Second avenue, New York City; Jacob Guttman, 1512 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City. Mr. Guttman is fixing up a shop which will be nearly all marble.

## U. D. B. BEEFSTEAK DINNER.

The annual beefsteak dinner given by the employees of the United Dressed Beef Company was held last Monday evening in the Palm Garden, in East 58th street. As usual, there was a rush to secure invitations to this event, and over 300 members of the trade, wholesale and retail, sat down to the tables, attired in caps and aprons, and ate their fill of the best beef that can be obtained anywhere in the country. There was also an ample supply of liquid to wash down the beef, and the entertainment provided was just the sort that makes a hit at these affairs.

W. Hayward Noyes, of Swift & Company, was the unanimous choice for toastmaster, and he distinguished himself as usual by

keeping the fun going all the evening. John Buckle, the vegetable man, Alderman Joseph Schloss and others made speeches. There was to have been a presentation to manager Charles Barry of the National Packing Company, but Manager Barry got wind of it and was unavoidably detained elsewhere. The gift was therefore laid on his desk at the Tenth avenue offices the following day, and aroused great interest on the part of all who saw it.

Representatives of all branches and all localities of the wholesale trade were present, besides an army of retailers. The U. D. B. boys provided souvenirs in the shape of rattles, tin whistles and other toys for everybody, and as the supply of steaks and liquids was inexhaustible, the affair was a complete success in every respect.

## BALL OF THE BRONX BUTCHERS.

The eleventh annual entertainment and ball of the Bronx Branch, Master Butchers, took place last Thursday evening at Ebling's Casino, in 156th street. It was a masquerade affair, as usual, and there was no end of fun. The costumes were both brilliant and amusing, and there was lively competition for the prizes. The attendance was very large, in spite of the weather, and there was a general representation from all the branches of the greater city. National President E. F. O'Neill was on hand, as were President Drumm of the West Side, Secretary Young of the East Side, and a host of others.

Among those on hand were noticed Chris Schuck and wife, Chris Schuck, Jr., Miss Schuck, Charles Schuck and wife, Adam Wicke and wife, Chas. Wicke and Miss Wicke; Edward Ruehl and wife, Philip Storminger, Miss Elsie Storminger, Oscar Krumholz, Fred Welnes, Cesar Munch and wife, Wm. Kramm and wife and Miss Kramm, John Schulz and Miss Schulz, John Machovsky and daughter, Wm. Lehrbach and wife, Charles Welnes, F. Miller and wife, Henry Kastens and wife, Ernst Schoppe and wife, Charles Glum and wife, Gus Levy and wife, Adam Schaefer and wife.

Charley Buggeln and wife, Adam Brenzinger and family, Morris Frohman, Wm. Meding and wife, J. H. Rinschler, George Cronenberger, Wm. Gundlach and wife, Jos. Brinckworth and wife, Jos. Pfaff and wife, Chas. Henkel and wife, Henry Maus and wife, H. Apt and wife, Henry Stocker and wife, Chas. H. Meisel, Wm. Wobbecke and wife, Jacob Wetterhahn and wife, Harry Abel and wife, Gus Luthle and wife, Ben Steir and wife, Gus Breidenback and son, E. Back and wife, Wm. Landgrebe and wife, M. Lowenstein and wife, L. Roth and wife, Adam Spangenburg and wife, Louis Siegel and wife, Jacob Fickeis and wife, Frank Cramer and wife, S. Kaufman and wife, J. S. Michel, Geo. Fuchs, Al. Segerist and wife, Fred Hubel, F. Doscher.

Charles Buggeln and wife, Adam Brenzinger, Jos. Bauer and Henry Zengel, of the S. & S. Company; E. F. O'Neill and Chas. Young, of the Fat Rendering Company; Ike Meyer, S. Karlbach, Max Schoeneman and Gus Feik, of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company; Morris Meyer, of the United Dressed Beef Company; Fred Deitz, of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association; Frank Cramer and J. Griffin, of Shannon Bros. Company; Chas. Meisel, of the Jacob Dold Packing Company; B. Goldman and E. Rothschild, of Jos. Stern & Sons; Max Hirsh, of Armour & Company; Chas. Moses and George McCarthy, of the Cudahy Packing Company; Al. Libenau, the fat merchant, and Capt. Wm. Delmage, Fd. Wuerst, Jos. Grundler, J. Metz, Henry Schmidt, Mike Utter and Chas. Apt of the Bloomingdale Germania Butchers' Guard.

The committees in charge were: Floor Manager—Wm. Kramm. Assistant Floor Manager—Ed. Schoppe. Floor Committee—C. Schuck, chairman; E. Back, C. Buggeln, Ch. Schuck, L. Curth, J. Michaels, C. Urban, J. Mandler, G. Cronenberger. Reception



Committee—J. Feicheis, chairman; E. Schoppe, C. Munch, Wm. Gundlach, H. Kasten, M. Lowenstein, William Wobbeke. Arrangement Committee—E. Ruehl, chairman; Wm. Kramm, secretary; G. Luithe, treasurer; Chris. Schuck, G. Levy, G. Kuechler, J. Geiger, F. Wehnes. Press Committee—G. Kuechler, G. Levy, G. Luithe.

Officers of the Bronx Branch are: President, Philip Storminger; first vice-president, Henry Abel; second vice-president, Harry Stocker; recording secretary, John Schulz; financial secretary, John Machovsky; treasurer, Jacob Wetterhahn; sergeant-at-arms, George Lehman; trustees, Fred Wehnes, Chris. Schuck, Edw. Ruehl.

#### NEW YORK BUTCHERS' CO. BALL.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company Mutual Aid Society gave their sixth annual ball at the Palm Garden last Friday evening, and it was probably the best handled event yet given by this organization. The hall was decorated with exceptional good taste, the entertainment was of unusual quality, and the entire programme was carried out in a way to give the greatest satisfaction to all the guests. The officers of the company were present with their guests, and President Frederick Joseph, and Leo and M. H. Joseph, were busily occupied in assisting the committee members to make it pleasant for those present. Mayer Meyer, without whom one of these events would not seem the same, was also on hand in all his glory.

The committees having this event in charge were as follows: Arrangement—Louis Serf, chairman; Daniel Lynch, John Clabby, Wm. Langschultz, John McKane. Reception—Edw. Whalen, chairman; Wm. Conn, Nathan Manheimer, Thomas Baggs, Chas. Carson, John Liebler, Henry Rosenberg, Max Cohen.

Entertainment—Wm. Mewhinney, chairman; Louis Bruckheimer, Isaac Meyer, O. H. Harvey, Samuel Karlabach, Samuel Shoben, John Timmons. Press—Allan MacKenzie, David J. Wallace, Otto J. Dietz, Clayton C. Hackett, Harvey R. Hackett, John Lacy, Wm. Lewis, John Kirsh.

Floor Manager—Eugene F. Edwards. Assistant Floor Manager—Wm. Gill. Floor Committee—Wm. F. Barrow, chairman; Edw. Morgan, Wm. Wamsley, James Bulger, Gus P. Insetta, John Torsh, Hugo Hirsch, Paul Charet.

The officers of the society are: President, Geo. D. Baker; vice-president, Wm. Houston; treasurer, August Feik; financial secretary, Nathan Rosenau; recording secretary, Louis E. Serf; sergeant-at-arms, Walter Arnold.

Among those present were: Frederick Joseph, Mrs. Joseph and Miss Joseph; M. H. Joseph and Mrs. Joseph, Leo S. Joseph and Mrs. Joseph, Merwin Bloch and wife, Mr. Hess, Otto Dietz and wife, Emil Dietz and wife, Louis Serf and wife, Miss Serf, Wm. Cooney and wife, Chas. McDonald, Moe Frank, Sam Prager and wife, Sam Schoben and wife, Wm. Edelson and wife, Miss Edelson and William Edelson, Jr.

Geo. Thomson, Aug. F. Grimm and wife, Moe Heins and wife, Louis Goldschmidt, Otto Weis, Wm. T. Hornidge, Edw. Morgan and wife, John Clabby, Jos. Oppenheimer and wife, Louis Oppenheimer and wife, Geo. D. Baker, Geo. Dexter, Julius Hopper, N. Rosenau and wife, John Barnett and wife, Fred Eintracht and wife, Miss Eintracht, Morris Meyer, Lewis London and Miss London, I. Israelson and wife, Edw. J. Levy and wife, H. Serf, W. Platt, Dr. Gill and wife, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Blum, Mrs. Schwartz.

Dr. Forster and wife, Max Cohen, Sam Meyer and wife, Dick Meyer and wife, Mr. Beswick and wife, John Fortune and wife, Dr. U. G. Houck, Dr. McBride, Dr. Booth, Aug. Doll, Sam Donnelly, Supt. Allan Mac-

Kenzie of the New York Butchers, Supt. Wm. S. McCauley of the United Dressed Beef Company, Supt. R. J. Graham of Swift & Company.

Myer Meyer and wife, Miss Meyer, Sam Walters, John Gumbel, Isaac Meyer, Mayer Meyer and wife, Al. Stern, Gus Adler and wife, M. Heyman and wife, A. Eisler and wife, Chas. Nauss and wife, M. Ochs and wife, A. Ochs, L. Ratz and wife, I. Solinger and wife, F. J. Hilgemen, H. Kirchberger, John Forst and wife, L. Rittenbusch and wife, W. Bopp and wife, H. L. Meisemenn and wife, H. Stern, W. Dormer and wife, C. K. Englert and wife, M. J. Englert and wife, Jacob Mandelbaum and wife, A. Hanauer and wife, Jacob Lillienfel and wife, L. Mansbach and wife, Sam Appel and wife, M. Vitolo and wife, A. Schaefer and wife, and others.

#### NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

##### BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

(R) means Renewal Mortgage.

Brown, S., 412 Cherry st.; Fred Lesser. \$150.  
Bearenbaum, B., 311 Livingston st.; Van Iderstine Co. \$100.  
Flumefredde, P., 421 W. 35th st.; Van Iderstine Co. \$100.  
Ferraro, Camelo, 20 Monroe st.; United D. B. Co. \$50.  
Kling, Geo. W., 25 W. 135th st.; Lillenthal Bros. \$75.  
Muller, Henry, 329 Bleecker st.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$75.  
Maccio, Jos. & August, 205 Ave. A; United Dressed Beef Co. \$300.  
Pinkowitz, Isidor, 153 E. 4th st.; Van Iderstine Co. \$150.  
Rabincowitz, Maurice, 225 E. 85th st.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$50.  
Sturzel, Emil, 1605 1st ave.; Chas. Wedde. \$3,200.  
Salamanovitz, B., 1620 Washington st.; Fred Lesser. \$75.  
Schnepf, Nick., 44th st. and E. River; United D. B. Co. \$150.  
Spauhoff, Harry, 1597 Lexington ave.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$50.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bernstein, Sam., 368 B. 8th st.; Max Coritaky. \$175.  
Wagner, Jno., 344 Bleecker st.; Wagner's Market Stores. \$405.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Albano, John, 416 Humboldt; Levy Bros. \$177.  
Davis, Morris, 227 Bedford ave.; Van Iderstine Co. \$165.  
Friedman, Max, 368 Atlantic ave.; Levy Bros. \$50.  
Foge, Fred H. & Wm. P. Heinke, 105 Saratoga ave.; C. R. Luker. \$300.  
Grispano, John, 2404 Dean st.; Gustave Selner. \$50.  
Green, Tilly & Shyher Kessler, 353 South 5th; Levy Bros. \$40.  
Goldberg, Rose, 555 Stone ave.; Levy Bros. \$155.  
Jochman, Jno., 347 Smith; Edw. Ege. \$250.  
Kramer, Max & Jacob Korablum, 94 Ames; Jos. Rosenberg. \$120.  
Katz, Abr., 560 Grand st.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$30.  
Lamb, Clara, 846 Gates ave.; Levy Bros. \$100.  
Michaelson, Wm., 118 Harrison ave.; Julius Levy. \$75.  
Neller, Jno., 126 Nostrand ave.; Gustave Selner. \$175.  
Ruden, Jacob, 60 Sumner ave.; Gustave Selner. \$50.  
Roma Bottling Co., 1729 to 1733 80th; Jos. Rosenberg. \$100.  
Silomer, Sam, 32 Selgel; Levy Bros. \$50.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

De Leonardo Baldassero, 2404 Dean; Giovanni Grispino. \$150.  
Edler, Henry, 126 Nostrand ave.; Jno. Nelled. Nom.  
Jochman, Jno., 347 Smith; Jno. Hein & Edw. Ege. Nom.

### A. C. WICKE MFG. CO.

#### BUTCHERS' FIXTURES, ICE HOUSES

AND COMPLETE MARKET EQUIPMENTS

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NEW YORK CITY

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### WEST SIDE BANK

8th Avenue and 34th Street

And Safe Deposit Vaults

Capital \$200,000  
Surplus 1,000,000

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CHAS. ROHE, 2nd Vice-Pres.

F. L. LELAND, Vice-Pres.

THEO. M. BERTINE, 3rd Vice-Pres.

WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier

We call particular attention to the

#### WEST SIDE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

which are unsurpassed for security in the metropolis of Greater New York  
Exchange on England, Ireland and Germany.

## DO YOU GRIND YOUR BONE? If Not, Why Not?

Do you realize how much money you are losing every year by selling your bone and tankage unground? Look at the fertilizer market quotations in the market pages of *The National Provisioner* and you will get some idea. Then write us a letter and we will show you a whole lot more facts and figures that will surprise you.

## ALL THE BIG PACKERS USE OUR MACHINERY—IT LASTS

*We make a full line of Fertilizer Machinery. Complete Plants a specialty*

## Stedman Foundry & Machine Works, Aurora, Ind.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.85@6.00
Poor to fair native steers.....	4.00@5.75
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@5.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.40@5.35
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.00@6.75

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@11.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	@ 6.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to prime.....	5.60@ 6.10
Live lambs, yearlings.....	@ 5.25
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 4.75
Live sheep, prime, per 100 lbs.....	@ 4.50
Live sheep, common to good.....	3.00@ 4.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.50

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8.60
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.65
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.70
Pigs.....	8.85@ 8.95
Rough.....	7.60@ 7.85

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	10 @10½
Choice native light.....	10 @10½
Common to fair native.....	9 @ 9½

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	9½@10
Choice native light.....	9½@10
Native, common to fair.....	9½@ 9½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 9½
Choice Western, light.....	9 @ 9½
Common to fair Texas.....	@ 8½
Good to choice helpers.....	@ 9
Common to fair helpers.....	8 @ 8½
Choice cows.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair cows.....	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	—@—
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	8 @ 8½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	11½@12½	11½@12½
No. 2 ribs.....	10½@11	10 @11
No. 3 ribs.....	8½@ 9	@ 9½
No. 1 loins.....	12 @13	12½@13
No. 2 loins.....	11 @12	11½@12
No. 3 loins.....	10 @11	10 @11½
No. 1 rounds.....	9 @ 9½	@ 9½
No. 2 rounds.....	8½@ 9½	@ 9
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 8½	@ 8½
No. 1 chuck.....	8 @ 8½	@ 9
No. 2 chuck.....	7½@ 8	@ 8½
No. 3 chuck.....	@ 7½	@ 8

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@16
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@15
Western calves, choice.....	@14
Western calves, fair to good.....	@13
Western calves, common.....	@11

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@11
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11½
Pigs.....	11½@11½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	10½@11
Spring lambs, good.....	@10½
Sheep, choice.....	@ 8
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 7½
Sheep, culls.....	@ 6½

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	@13½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@13½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@11½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@11
Smoked shoulders.....	@13
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16½

Dried beef sets.....	@17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@13
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@12
Shoulders, city.....	@13
Shoulders, Western.....	@12½
Butts, regular.....	@13
Butts, boneless.....	@14
Fresh hams, city.....	@13
Fresh hams, Western.....	@12½

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut....	@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 55.00
Hooft, black, per ton.....	@ 35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@270.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	.80 @1.00 a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	.50 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	.35 @45c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	.40 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	.18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	.40 @60c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	7 @ 8c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	.15 @18c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	.10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	.15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@11½c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@10½c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tea. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@68
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tea.....	—@—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@16½
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@22
Beef rounds, per lb.....	@ 4½
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@12
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@11
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@64
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@62
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@13
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 8½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 6

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14½	16½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	11
Pepper, Penang, white.....	13½	15½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	15	18
Allspice.....	6	8½
Coriander.....	5	8
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	60	65

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 5
Crystals.....	5½@ 6½
Powdered.....	5½@ 5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .19
No. 2 skins.....	@ .17
No. 3 skins.....	@ .09
Branded skins.....	@ .12
Ticky skins.....	@ .12

No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.10
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@1.85
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@1.85
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@2.30
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.05
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@1.80
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@2.90
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@2.65
Branded kips.....	@1.30
Heavy branded kips.....	@1.65
Ticky kips.....	@1.30
Heavy ticky kips.....	@1.65

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, dry packed, barrels—	
Western, selected young toms, lb.....	@22
Western, selected hens and toms.....	@24
Western, fair to good.....	@23
Western, common.....	@18
Fowls, dry packed—	
Western, boxes, 45-55 lbs. to doz.....	@15½
Western, dry-pkd., tbs., avg. best.....	@14½
Other Western, scalded, avg. best.....	@14½

Other Poultry, dry packed—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@12
Spring Ducks, Western, well grown.....	@20
Spring Geese, Western, choice.....	@14
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@5.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	1.75@2.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens.....	12 @12½
Fowls, per lb.....	14 @14½
Roosters, per lb., young and old.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb., prime.....	@18
Ducks, per lb., nearby.....	@16
Geese, per lb.....	@14
Guinea Fowls, per pair.....	@60
Pigeons, per pair.....	@25

## BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials.....	@28
Creamery, Extras.....	@26½
Process, Specials.....	@20½
Process, Extras.....	@20

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, selected extras.....	22 @23
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@21
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@20
Fresh gathered No. 1 dirties.....	@18
Fresh gathered No. 2 dirties.....	@17
Refrigerator, seconds.....	14 @15

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	23.00 @23.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.50 @26.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 1.95
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine, c. i. f. New York.....	@ 3.52½
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.10
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	20.00 @25.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	3.40 @ 3.45
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.95 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.50 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal).....	3.50 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory.....	2.65 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%.....	@ 2.90
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar. 25%.....	@ 2.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

